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Vol. XVIII-No. 44.

OS ABBOTT, S

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1833.

Whole No. 930:

RELIGIOUS.

sabbath Schools.

For the Boston Recorder. SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.

Ma. Editor,—As you have thrown open your slumms to various communications on Sabbath chools allow me to call the attention of your readspays in to the Monthly Concert for prayer,—a subset which in the opinion of one at least is of great with investment.

get which in the opinion of one at least is of great and vital importance.

I noticed with pleasure the remarks in your paper over the signature of "A Sabbath School Teacher." With him I would say that the Sabbath School, if not the most important, certainly holds a conspicious place among the means of grace now in operation to save souls. This proposition is readily assented to in every church by every member.— Believing this, what fruits should we naturally expect from our churches, as such, and from individual members? The end for which they live most certainly is, to build up the Redeemer's kingdom. For this they act, for this they pray. Then certainly we should expect that prayer and notion would certify their interest in the Sabbath School. Allow me to ask if this is actually the case. If we go into the conference room, among the many subjects which engross the feelings and draw out the souls of Christians in ardent prayer to God, does the Sabbath School hold a prominent place? Or if we anth School hold a prominent place? Or if we not the weekly church meeting, do we find the perity of Sabbath Schools to be an object near

erity of Sabbath Schools to be an object frear earts, and the burthen of the prayers of the earts? Or again, if we go into the family circle eitness the morning and evening prayer, is the th School devoutly remembered? ave these questions to be answered by every tian, trusting that the immortal destiny of the ands already in Sabbath Schools will ensure a in consideration and a candid answer. It must ted that our Sabbath Schools will be but collected that our Sabbata Senoois win be out pulchre of souls, if not rendered effectual by pirit of God. In vain will Apollos sow the d, and Paul may plant in vain. Our only is, that the humble, fervent prayers of the e of God, accompanied by corresponding acwill prevail with God and that in answer to

ill prevail with God and that in answer to rayers, he will pour us out a blessing. r as my own knowledge extends, there is uch practical infidelity among the professed of God in regard to Sabbath Schools. If we ke action as an index of feeling, very many e, that if children are sent to the Sabbath the whole duty is done. How very far from the feel of the sabbath is a description. the fact. That no doubt is a duty; or raththe fact. That no doubt is a duty; or rathold say, the corner stone of a very great duis laying open the way for high and holy aclt is a stepping stone to a duty of no less imte, than the salvation of the souls of the childgain, it is supposed by many that the whole
of the responsibility, mighty as it is, is thrown
to teacher. Christian parent, the Sabbath
was designed to lessen your responsibility to
p your child for Heaven. But it was designcious provision!) to aid you in your arduous

the Sabbath School teacher offers you the clabors and his counsel, will you not give ountenance of your prayers and of your ion? And let it here be remembered, that peak louder than words. Do I hear the ions speak louder than words. Do I hear the cury, how shall we manifest our interest in Sabde Schools by action? I will mention one way lish must commend itself to every Christian's concec. Let the second Monday evening of every thind you in the Concert for prayer; let your and attendance there give evidence stronger words to the teacher, and to the children, that head, your hand, and above all your heart, is saged in this blessed, this noble cause. Is this much to eash? Let a Cavrour's dying love which profess to have tasted, answer.

For the Boston Recorder. SABBATH SCHOOLS. ONE SESSION A DAY.

spondent G. S. P. has briefly, though anticipated some of the remarks rwise have made by way of reply to a "A er." Still there is much to be said on s, as will appear from the following re-

distinguished friend of Sabbath Schools day, who at once entered into conversa-e subject of my lateessnys. "There is an distinction to be made" said he, "which

overlook."

eded to remark that there are two sorts in our Sabbath Schools, requiring very eatment. One sort are the children eiessing Christians or of those who regularchurch; the other belong to families tenuren; the other belong to families who often seen in the sanctuary; and who care le whether their children are ever there, t class would be idle or vicious, he observed, were not in the Sabbath School; therefore it is do mercy to gather them from the high-ad hedges and keep them in the school durous of the same day. But the children essions of the same day. But the who regard religion and attend church, are by situated; they can receive instruction parents at home; and to such, more than on of the Sabbath School in a day would

ary,-perhaps injurious.
arguments, which at first view seen my present purpose to reply, tinction in question ought to be made, icable. The number of the former practicable. The number of the former mpared with the other, is probably in most as six to one, at the least. To single out, then, and teach them twice a day, and the at once; would probably create unessiness among the pupils but among parents them-

e distinction were made, it would not rewe distinction were made, it would not re-ya objections. I object to two sessions of the School in a day, first, because it is injurious the secondly, because the practice tends to the original and true intention of the Sabbath; ally, because it is calculated to defeat the ligious instruction, and render our pued with religion itself.

is an evil to have children strolling the trestrained and breaking the Sabbath I adeevil has not been over-rated. But great b force them into the School and take a ith them which is likely as a general rule to with this almost only means of reclain in with this almost only means of reclaim-isan evil still greater. If the studies and of the Sabbath School were made as at-the nature of religious instruction admits, rould be altered. But so long as some re a terror to their pupils, and a greater sume an austere or gloomy manner, while use language which they neither do nor restand interactions will be mean who are nd, just so long will the many who are enclited by their efforts, be hardened. which has once nauscated the stom-nuctoproduce this effect whenever it is ough the dose should be constantly efgious truth, presented as it often is 0 School, if it do not immediately prove version, of which there is usually conversion, of which there is usually obability, becomes more and more dis-flener it is repeated, until in the end be nauseated with every approach ous conversation. I tremble when I host of practical infidels the church is her own hosom. And they are the ort of infidels, too, chiefly because suspected. I must declare it as my ed that a few are converted; but in in greater multitudes will ultimately ad read from the Sabbath School room

influences" of the Sabbath School ay, because I do not suppose the evil a very great extent, the present gene-now in Sabbath Schools will proba-

vices; or rather like those who behold their face in a glass, they will straightway go their way and forget what manner of men they were. They will have a name to live, while they are dead. Their children will be left to choose their own religion, as the phrase is, lest the parent should infringe on their right of choice; and the result will inevitably be, that they will become infilels, in deed and in truth.

I still insist, as formerly, that the first step in the work of reform, is to have only one session of the Sabbath School in a day. But there are many other measures to be taken subsequently. The motley collections of books miscalled S. School Libraries, are to be overhauled, and I fear some of them burned. Possibly it may be found that Sabbath School Libraries are an evil in toto. Children inready read too much, unless more of it were digested. The methods of teaching must be reformed. The book must be used less, at least comparatively, and the methods of leaching must be reformed. The book must be used less, at least comparatively, and the child's mind and heart more. There must be more prayer, both with and for the pupils; and when with them it must be in language which they can understand. I seldom ever heard a prayer in a Sabbath School in my life, that was adapted to the capacities of any but the teachers; hardly to them. It is little else than an unknown tongue. Teachers must study the Bible more, and seek more collateral aid from commentaries, newspapers, &c. They must associate oftener, and make their meetings more republican. Parents must awake from their sleep of death on this subject, and instead of taking the most effective measures to counteract the teacher's efforts, cooperate with him. And lastly, ministers must preach so that children can understand them; or what would perhaps be better, children should meet separately from their parents and have their own preachers.

This, Mr. Editor, is a mere sketch of the objects which ought to be immediately accomplished.

which ought to be immediately accomplished.

A TEACHER.

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder. HINTS ON AGENCIES.

Mr. EDITOR .- I should like to give a hint or two Mn. Entron,—I should like to give a hint or two to all whom it may concern. The objects of charity have become so numerous, and have been entrusted to the supervision of Secretaries and Agents so energetic and indefatigable, that the calls for contributions and subscriptions are almost incessant. I rejoice to live at this period, and feel it no grievance to have frequent occasions for liberality. I believe it to be "more blessed to give than to receive." But, Sir, I am not entirely satisfied with the course which is often pursued, in order to obtain funds for a benevolent enterprise.

While I would have an agent or sub-agent plead his cause with great earnestness, I do not wish to

While I would have an agent or sub-agent plead his cause with great earnestness, I do not wish to hear him urge its claims, as if it were the cause, which of all others should receive our blessing and our gifts. The very next week, perhaps the next day, or even the next hour, another cause will be pressed upon us with the same pretensions of paramount importance; then comes another, and another, and still another, with perhaps a regular increase of imperative demand, until plain, common seffse people begin to feel, that these agents for benevolent Societies are too much like lawyers, who are wont to say anything and everything to carry a point. Confidence in good men is thus shaken, and at times the most righteous and cloquent appeals prove entire failures.

It does appear to me, that some agents do much mischief by overdoing a good work. They proceed as if they felt, that their success was measured entirely by dollars and cents. They ply every expedient they felt, that their success was measured entirely by dollars and cents. They ply every expedient they felt, that their success was measured entirely by dollars and cents. They ply every expedient they felt, that their success was measured entirely by dollars and cents. They ply every expedient they felt, that their success was measured entirely by dollars and cents. They ply every expedient they felt, that their success was measured entirely by dollars and cents. They ply every expedient they appear to every motive of duty, of interest, and of pride; they avail themselves of sectional and so possible on a given occasion. One would always

and of pride; they avail themselves of sectional and local prejudices, so as to secure as much money as possible on a given occasion. One would almost suppose that no more money was ever to be given, or ever to be solicited; for a heavy contribution now, as it would seem, will save the country and the world from destruction. Now, Mr. Editor, do you like fits or spanns of benevolence? Is it well for men to Le under the influence of high artificial excitement, to be propelled by a steam-pressure, when they go forward to meet a call for their charities? In imitation of a certain great man, I must here say, "I beg that I may not be misunderstood." I am willing that men should be excited, highly excited. But let the excitement to that, which comes from the present action of sound argument and approprithe present action of sound argument and appropri motive. Let the facts be true, the r are more. Let the facts be true, the reasoning fair, and the motives just. Let the speech of an agent be such as will be remembered with satisfaction, when the fervors of sensibility are cooled. Unless people give their money intelligently as well as feelingly, they are not likely to form a habit of beneficence, which I conceive to be immensely important, as it respects personal character and the interests of the church. A man may be so successful as to obtain all the fruit upon a tree; but he may have out the tree down, or have so injured the branches, that a meagre harvest is all that will ever the outside them.

which he advocates.

I confess, Sir, that I am somewhat tired of hearmen tell me in round English that it is my duly o give a donation, for this or that object. I some-mes like the subjunctive and potential modes, much etter than the indicative and especially the imperative. Hike the word privilege better than the word duty; and I prefer to be invited rather than command

duly; and I prefer to be invited rather than commanded or threatened or stigmatized.

What do agents know about a man's duly in the matter of giving money for charitable purposes? Do they certainly know how much he has to give? how much he has given? or how much he has pledged himself to give? Do they know whether he can be generous, without being unjust? Do they know whether he can yield to their solicitations, without subjecting himself and others to serious inconvenience and injury? A benevolent man may be a bankrupt, or in danger of bankruptey; or his means may bear no proportion to his desires of do-

ng good.

When an agent comes into a place, he inquires, When an agent comes into a place, he inquires, perhaps, who are able to contribute to his object.—
"There is Mr. A." says Mr. B. "He is in good business and has a good income. He ought to give you fifty dollars." Away goes the agent to Mr. A. He accosts him, as if the "fifty dollars" ought to be forthcoming. Now it so happens that Mr. A.'s income has been over-rated, or his necessary expenses under-rated. And besides he has often given there by when he has not received in a different comments. that he can bestow in answer to the present call. The agent, however, thinks of the "fifty dollars," and if he has seuse of propriety enough to conceal his disappointment from the donor, he still is likely to retire with a feeling of pity or contempt for the "man of excuses" and the lover of mammon!

Now, Mr. Editor, is a man obliged to disclose the

Now, Mr. Editor, is a man obliged to disclose the secrets of bus'ness, to unveil the privacy of his domestic concerns, to recount his unpublished deeds of charity, in order to refieve himself from an importunate application, or prevent a solicitor of charity from thinking and spenking evil of his good name? And yet, Sir, he must do it, or he need not be surprised to hear that he has a small soul.

I am acquainted with men, who have been accustomed to contribute for charitable objects with a liberality, which their income would not authorize. And I know that their income would not authorize. And I know that their feelings must have been often tried, by the manner in which they have been treated, when they have felt compelled to withhold a donation. When a man declines giving, civilly and courteously, is it just, or generous, or Christian, to impute his conduct to a sortid passion for pelf, and to his want of "bowels of mercies?"

I would have a cause so presented to an assembly, or to an individual, that the advocate may have no occasion to be ashamed to be seen and beard again upon the same errand. I would have the grass grow again, and grow better, under his footsteps. Such agents I have known, and such I still know,—men who imitate the noble example of Coarelins.

The causes of the desceration of this sacred service are various.

1. The singers are too often persons of irreligious or light character, and consequently cannot enter into the feelings of the sacred poet. Their irreverant behaviour, during the other services, has been the cause of scandal in many churches. Whoever has frequented the pews of the choir, must have remarked their general indifference to the duties in which they are engaged. The singers busy themselves with the leaves of their music books, or hold conversation in an under tone; while the instrumental performer may possibly be engaged in a pantomimic exercise upon his instrument, eagerly thrumming the voiceless keys. How can it be supposed that such individuals stand in the same relation to God, as the rest of the people? or, that they differ, in any essential point, from the noble instrument around which they congregate?

8. The disregard and employment of the elergyhave cut the tree down, or have so injured the
branches, that a meagre harvest is all that will ever
be gathered there again.

When an agent has an opportunity of presenting
his object, let him state its claims truly, fully, and
impressively. Let him throw the responsibility of
action upon those whom he addresses. Let him be
grateful, if they give him a cordial blessing, although
they may not give him a farthing of their substance.
He may have done much good, even for the cause
which he advocates.

There is now living in St. Peter's Parish a widow There is now living in St. Peter's Parish a widow lady, whose locks are silvered by age, but whose placid countenance almost tempts the stranger to contradict the universal application of the sentiment "man is born to trouble." That lady is Mrs. Sarah Lawton. The 6th day of last February was the anniversary of her birth, and 77 years had then rolled by, leaving upon her recollection only scenes of pleasure to cheer the pathway of declaring age. of pleasure to cheer the pathway of declining age. The morn was ushered in by sunbeams, refle from the hoary frost, and the old lady, whose p from the hoary frost, and the old lady, whose pleasurable anticipations had not allowed an hour's "slumber to her eye-lids" during the night, came forth in all the dignity of age, and smiled complaisance upon those who were making preparations for the feast. At an early hour the rattling of gigs and carriages, the neighing of horses, the running to and fro of servants, the frolies of the little boys and girls, the civilities of youthful companions, and the warm gratulations of those of maturer years, presented a scene of innocent gaiety, which even happy Mulberry Grove had ne'er before witnessed. This day had been long spoken of, and the expected dinner was the theme of every table talk. This day had been long spoken of, and the expected dinner was the theme of every table talk. With their best apparel and their happiest smiles, children and grand-children and great-grand-children entered the habitation, and approaching the great arm chair, received the maternal kiss, and maternal blessing. She wept, and they wept; she smiled, and they smiled; and the tear was the tear of love, and the smile, the smile of joy. And having gathered them all about her, she said: "My children, I have long anticipated this day, with a fond wish to see you all before I die, and now I feel that it is a little Heaven below;" for already had her children and grand-children been making the house resound with songs of praise to Him from whom all blessings flow; and she continued, "the Lord has done wonders for me; he has given me a family eighty four in number; and what demands my highest gratitude, all my children and grand-children who are grown, are professors of religion, and not one has ever disgraced his family, but all contribute who are grown, are professors of religion, and not one has ever disgraced his family, but all contribute to the happiness of my life. Even those who have married into my family, are also all religious except one, and religion is the only thing he wants. My eldest and my youngest sons are ministers of the blessed Gospel, and two of my grand-daughters are ministers' wives, and till but lately I had a sonin-law, who was also in the same holy calling. My family is healthy and happy, and they almost all live near me. Oh! when I look at you all, my heart is full of gratitude to God, to think how I am blessed with children, and grand-children, affectionate and duttful, to comfort me in my declining years. God bless you, my dear children." She then directed a little stand to be brought to her, and upon it was little stand to be brought to her, and upon it was placed a large family Bible and a hymn book. Her son, between 50 and 60 years of age, read

SACRED MUSIC.

We are permitted to copy the following article from the forth-coming "Musical Cyclopedia," advertised in our columns—a work admirably adapted, we should think, in its plan,—and judging from this specimen and the well-known qualifications and views of the gentlemen concerned—in its execution also, to the wants of the community.

CHOIR, that part of a church where the singers are placed; the company of singers associated to gether for the performance of secret music in a church.

The duties of the choir are so to perform their part of the devotional exercises of the sacreuary, as to excite, in the bosons of the company of singer and the words using. The duty of the musician has been noticed. (See Accorranzer.) The failings of the every large for the every large f silent in the grave-gard where her departed pious husband aready sleeps. [Charleston Mercury.

UNITARIAN MISSION.

UNITARIAN MISSION.

What would a Greenlander or a Hotteutet say to the speculations of Priestley, or of Dr. Channing?

Let us figure to ourselves preachers of this stamp going to whibit their refinements, their taste, their sentimentality, to a tribe of Esquimaux or a horde of wandering Tartars; going to preach to them about the prefectability and dignity of human nature, the pure and holy aspirations of the soul, the innocency of unleiler, the mere human character of Jesus Christ, he absurdity of an atonement, the needlessness of a meditator between God and man! Would such a system touch the heart? The thought is a monstrous absurdity. There is nothing in it stand in the same relation to God, as the rest of the people' or, that they differ, in any essential point, from the noble instrument around which they congregate?

2. Too great fondness for display. This accord cause follows from the first. If a choir cannot affect the feelings of the congregation, as they cannot do so long as their own are unaffected, they will of course wish to arrest attention by conceited flourishes; which they learn from the class next spoken of.

3. The practice of hiring secular singers to perform the singing in a church. It can never be expected of such characters, that they should at one exclude from their minds, the levity and impurity of their daily occupation, and assume the devotion of the sunctions, the same fondness for vain and frivolous compositions, the same love for ostentatious decorations, the same fondness for vain and frivolous compositions, the same love for ostentatious decorations, the same fondness for vain and frivolous compositions, the same love for ostentatious decorations, the same fondness for vain and frivolous compositions, the same for which is the control of the same for the same love for ostentations of breathe throughout, the memory of the Lamb of God, that "takeh away the sin of the world." A Missionary's peculiar emphatic designation, his title of honor and love, is and has been all the world over, Missionary of The cross.

[Christian Spectator.

en years of age. He preached in Granville where he was brought up, about five years; from thence he went to Torringford, Conn. where he labored not far from three years; after which be came into Rutland, Vermont, where he preached for thirty years in succession; then removed to Manchester and labored between three and four years; and closed his pilgrimage in a service of cleven years in the place where he died.

where he died.

During a service of more than fifty years in the church, few have performed a greater amount of pulpit labor, or discovered an equal measure of originality, or fruitfulness of mind. He was a man of fermion of the control of the co vent picty, and possessed the power of ministerin remarkably, to the comfort of the afflicted. The fea remarkably, to the control of the anneced. The tea-tures of his sermons were peculiar, and altogether his own; consequently he was always heard with attention, and rarely failed to impress his thoughts upon the minds of his hearers. During his life he was made to experience peculiar and complicated trials; but still he held on his way; and during the distressing and protracted sickness which termina-ted his life, manifested an ardeut attachment to his ted his life, mannested an ardeut attachment to his Saviour. As his wife and children stood around his bed he said, "I love my wife,—I love my children; but I love my Saviour better than all." He has left with all who knew him, the conviction that he has gone to dwell with the Lord, and to behold his glo-

I have not taken my pen to write his Biography, I have not taken my pen to write his Biography, and shall therefore only add that it is my settled opinion, that the lives of very few ministers furnish the materials for so interesting and instructive a Memoir; and his sermons would furnish a collection of skeletons which could not fail, if properly selected and arranged, to afford to ministers a peculiarly rich and valuable repository of appropriate and glowing thoughts. It is certainly much to be desired that such a work should be given to the public.

A FRIEND.

When we come to God, we must bring nothing but Christ with us. Any ingredients, or any previous qualifications of our own, will poison and corrupt faith. He that builds upon duties, graces, &c., knows not the merits of Christ. This unkes lecileving so bard, so far from nature. If thus believest, thou must every day renounce, as dung and dross, (Phil. iii. 7, 8.) thy privileges, thy obedience, thy baptism, thy sanctification, thy duties, thy graces, thy tears, thy meltings, thy hunddings, and nothing but Christ must be held up; every day thy workings, thy self-sufficiency must be destroyed. Thou must take all out of God's hand. Christ is the gift of God. (John iv. 10.) Paith is the gift of God. (Ephes. ii. 8.) Pardon is a free gift. (Rom. v. 6.) Ah! how nature storms, frets, rages at this this, that all is of gift, and it can purchase nothing with its actings, and tears, and duties; that all workings are exclu-When we come to God, we must bring nothing and tears, and duties; that all workings are excluded, and of no value in heaven .- Wilcocks' Drop of

frame, to see, and be affected with the sense of its own ignorance and impotency, and to lie in the dust at God's feet, humbly importuning an effectual teaching from heaven; if God should withhold it, he should fail not in his promise only, but his own

Cherokee Mission.

Brainerd. John C. Ellsworth, Teacher and Catechist, and Superintendent; John Vail, Farmer; Ainsworth E. Blount, Farmer and Mechanic; and their wives; and Delight Sargent, Teacher.—Carmel. Daniel S. Butrick, missionary; and Mrs. Butrick.—Creek Path. William Potter, missionary; Mrs. Potter; Erminia Nash, Teacher.—Willstown. William Chumberlain, missionary; Mrs. Chamberlain; Mrs. Hoyt, Anna Hoyt, and Nancy Thompson, Assistants; John Huss, Native Preacher.—Honeeis. Elizur Butler, Physician and Catechist; Mrs. Butler; Catharine Fuller, Teacher.—Candy's Creek. William Holland, Teacher and Catechist; and Mrs. Holland.—New Echota. Samuel Austin Worcester, missionary; Mrs. Worcester; Sophia Sawyer, Teacher; Elias Boudinot, Native Assistant.—Jhmohee. Isaac Proctor, Teacher and Catechist; Mrs. Proctor.

The past year, like the year or two that preceded, has been a period of great exposure and peril to the church members. Their Christian principle has Inc pass year, and the passes and perm to me church members. Their Christian principle has been a period of great exposure and perm to me church members. Their Christian principle has been a period of great exposure and the members and the perplexity and despondence occasioned by the injuries they were suffering, and the embarrassed state of the political affairs of their people, have caused them to neglect the means of religious improvement, and brought the churches into a worldly and lukewarm state. The members generally have exhibited a good degree of stedfastness and Christian principle. At some of the stations seasons of refreshing have been enjoyed and additions have been made to the followers of Christ. The following is a list of the followers of Christ. The following is a list of the property of the Board at these stations has the property of the Board at these stations has

	the follower	ets of Christ,	The follow	ving is a list o
	Beninerd,	Whole no. rec'd.	Now memb.	Cher. now memi
	Creek Path, Carmel, Hightower,	No reports.		
	Willstown,	59	42	31
	Haweis,	18	58	51
	Candy's Cree	k 28	22	19
	New Echotn,	-	8	4
		mit	-	-
1		272	177	140

Of those who have been received into these churches, but not now members, 23 have died in the faith, 9 have been excommunicated or suspended, and 68 have joined other churches.

With two or three exceptions, all the members composing to these churches abstain from the manufacture, traffic, and use of ardent spirit.

Preaching and Congregations. Meetings have been continued at the several sta-tions as beretofore, and the congregations remain about the same. The sengregation at Besinerd va-ries from 20 to 100; that at Wilstown from 100 to 300; at Haweis from 30 to 200; at Candy's Creek from 30 to 100. At a meeting held in the woods be-

		Pages.		Capien.	Pages
Cherokee Hymns,	1823	52	24to.	P90	41,000
Gospei of Matthew,		124	66	1,000	124,000
Litany of the United					
Brethren,	1830	12	12mo.	200	3,60
Cherokee Hymns, enlarged	1 44	36	tämo.	1,500	54.00
Scripture Extracts,	1831	12	12mo.	3,000	36,00
Cher. Hymns, 3d e.f.	1032	36	I Sma.	1,750	63,00
Gospel of Matthew, 2d. ed.	11133	124	2410.	3,000	87,60
" Poor Sarah" (tract)	46	12	12mo.	3,300	38,60
				14,000	735,90

acts and portions of Scripture are needed muc faster than they can be prepared and printed. The translation of the Acts of the Apostles is nearly com pleted, and more than half of it printed. State and Prospects of the People

The events that have destroyed the influence of their own government and laws have had a very pernicious effect on the morals and habits of the people. The question of making a treaty with the U. S. and removing west of the Mississippi is still agitued, and their prospects as a people seem uncertain and gloomy.

Arkansas Cherokee Mission.

Arkansas Cherokee Mission.

Dwight. Cephas Washburn, Henry R. Wilson, missionaries; James Orr, Superintendent of Secular Affairs; Jacob Hitchcock, Steward; Asa Hitchcock, Teacher; and their wives; ——Sanith and Cynthia Hall, Teachers.—Fairfield. Marcus Palmer, missionary and Physician; Mrs. Palmer; ——Johnson, Teacher.——Forks of Illinois. Samuel Newton, Teacher and Catechist; Mrs. Newton; Ellen Stetson, Teacher. tetson, Teacher.

Preaching. Besides the preaching, &c., at the stations, meet-

gs are held more or less frequently in eight or ten ighborhoods at a distance from them. The congregations are uniformly attentive and solemn; and the missionaries find great encouragement in this department of their labors. Church.

There is but one church; but the communion is attended at different places. The church has received since its formation in 1822, 116 members, of whom 102 are now connected with it. 63 have been received since the beginning of the year 1832, being the fruits of a revival experienced in the nation de ring the last three year Schools.

At Dwight there are three Schools, with 74 pupils at Fairfield a school with an average of 30 pupils Forks of Illinois, 30 pupils. Of those who have been connected with the school at Dwight, 7 males and 8 females are able and of a suitable character to act as females are able and of a suitable character to act as teachers; one is a physician; one the national Secretary; one a district judge; and two, clerks of the two houses of the national legislature. The school at Fairfield receives about \$750 annually from the Cherokee government. One of the pupils has been sent to the Lane Seminary, Ohio.—Sabbath Schools exist at all the stations.—Four district schools taught by natives, have, it is supposed, gone into operation.

Indications of Improvement among the People. The population of this portion of the Cherokees estimated at about 4,000. They are settled in their habits, generally employed in agriculture,

portions of the Scriptures in their own language.

Chickasaw Mission.

Tockshish. Thomas C. Suart, missionary; Mrs. Start.—Tipton. Co. Tenn. Hugh Wilson, missionary; Mrs. Wilson; Fradence Wilson, Assistant.

The operations of this mission during the past year have been exceedingly embarrassed, and attended with numerous discouragements. The last treaty with the United States aggravated the evils experienced after the conclusion of that which preceded it. Great agitation and maxiety, together with much dissatisfaction and despondency, prevail among the Indians. White intruders are settling in all parts of the nation, and harrassing the Indians exceedingly by vexations lawsuits and depredations upon their property. Large quantities of intoxicating liquors are also brought into the country by them, and offered at every Indian's door, to tempt and destroy. The more intelligent Indians complain and remonstrate without effect. The intruders are not expelled, nor these dishonest and corrupting practices prevented.

Churchee.

Churches.

Churchee.

Almost every possible artifice has been employed by the enemies of the truth to decoy the members of the churches and congregations, and turn them aside from their steadfastness; and with too much success. Great stupidity and worldliness have prevailed, and numbers have fallen into sin. Seven were cut off from church fellowship early in the winter. Subsequently the very greatness of their exposure seemed to produce a partial reaction. Professors awoke from their deadness, and became more prayerful and exemplary; numbers of the impenitent were convicted of sin; and some gave evidence of having been brought into the kingdom of Christ.

Schools.

Mission Property at Monro and Tockshish.

The property of the Board at these stations has been appraised by three impartial persons at the request of the Committee. The buildings and improvements were estimated at 82,700, and the moveable property at 8755. The latter can probably be a disposed of without great sacrifice. No provision was made in the treaty to compensate the Board for this property, which of course is rendered useless to them by the situation in which the treaty places the m by the situation in which that treaty places the Indians. Application has been made to the Secretary of War, and the to Chickasaws, for compensation. The result is une

Choctaw Mission.

Mayhew. Cyrus Kingsbury, missionary; Mrs. Kingsbury.—Yohnohchoga. Cyrus Byington, missionary; Mrs. Byington.
These are the only stations that have been occurrence.

These are the only stations that have been occupied in the old Choctaw Country during the year.

The removal of the tribe was nearly completed has feat and winter, and the remnant have been much scattered and in an usettled condition. No schools have been taught. About 40 members of the May-

have been taught. About 40 members of the Mayhew Church still linger around their former homes.
The Choctaws who remain in different parts of their
old country are exposed to numerous temptations
and injuries from white settlers who are pressing
in from all quarters.
Mr. Byington has devoted most of his time to the
preparation of a Choctaw Dictionary and Grammar,
which he hopes to complete during the ensuing winter. He has collected and arranged more than 10,000 Choctaw words, with their significations in English; and to more than 15,000 selected English
words, has affixed their significations in Choctaw.
Mr. Kingsbury has been principally employed in
closing the extensive secular concerns of the mission.

The character any pretaneous of the choice of hanse and thigh of persons thows nothing of mose.

The character any pretaneous of the choice of hanse and thigh of persons the character of a true, in itself-chasts and ecclesistical, is destroyed by a tasteless performance, the almost of the character of a true, in itself-chasts and ecclesistical, is destroyed by a tasteless performance, the case is drawn to the negformance, to the negformance of the third was man of color, and the value of the case is drawn to the negformance, to the negformance of the third was man of color, and the value of the saintineat. (See Expression.)

The uniform of pupils in the secholar is about the solid of the choice of hanse and thigh of persons the case when the persons the persons the case when the persons in various departments to promote the objects of the mission, with much faithfulness and self-devotion; and they do not now relinquish the missionary work because they are less attached to it than when they entered the field; but principally because, in their view and in the view of the Committee, it is not expedient to conduct the mission among the Choctaws in their new country on such a plan as to require, to any considerable extent, the aid of secular helpers. With the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Town, who have returned to their friends in New York, these families will probably reside permanently in some portion of the country sold by the Choctaws.

By the event just mentioned the Committee have been led, more than by anything that had before occurred, to a careful consideration of the claims which

curred, to a careful consideration of the claims which missionaries and their families, who after having labored faithfully for a series of years, are providentially called to leave the service, have upon the
Board. It is obvious that no allowance should be
made to them in the light of compensation for past
services. Whatever sarrifices they may have made
by entering the missionary field, or however long
and arduously they may have labored in it, they
have no more than performed their duty to Christ
and to the heathen. It is obvious, also, that, as they
entered the service with the understanding that they
would receive nothing more than a comfortable support for themselves and their families, even if they
continued faithful is it through life, it would be improper to make them any allowance to enable them
to live at ease or to accumulate wealth. At the same
time, it does not seem consistent with that Christian sionaries and their families, who after having la time, it does not seem consistent with that Christian fellowship and sympathy which should exist between sions who remain at home and the patrons of missions who remain at home and those who themselves become missionaries, that the latter, after consuming that portion of their life, in laboring among the heathen without compensation, during which they would have provided for their families and for sickness and old age, should be left, with impaired health, in the decline of life, with burdensome families, to suffer from anxiety and worth. It was to be remembered, also they may be the superior of the super hurdensome families, to suffer from anxiety and want. It was to be remembered, also, that many of these expended much of the little property which they possessed when they devoted themselves to the work, in procuring their own outfit and defraying the expenses of their journey; and in the spirit of giving up all to Christ, made a dofation of the remainder to the treasury of the Board. This they did with the expectation of spending their life in the service. It is surely, then, no more than just, when they resume the responsibility of their own support, that they should be placed in such circumstances as to enable them, with industry and econoupport, that they should be placed in such circumtances as to enable them, with industry and econony to obtain for themselves and their families a comartalle maintenance.—The appropriations made in
id of these families have consisted principally of
ortions of the stock, agricultural implements, and
ousehold furniture, and other moveable property,
elonging to the Board at the stations recently abanoned. It is believed that in all instances, they have
een in a good degree satisfactory.

Mission to the Arkansas Choctaws.

Wheelock Alfred Wright, missionary, Samuel

Wheelock. Alferd Wright, missionary; Samuel Moulton, Teacher; and their wives; Anna Burnbam, Teacher.—Bethabara, Loring S. Williams, missionary; Mrs. Williams; Eunice Clough, Teacher.—Ebenezer Hotchkin, Catechist; Mrs. Hotchkin.—Matthias Joslyn, Teacher; Mrs. Joslyn; Mary

Wheelock is about 18 miles east of Fort Townson Wheelnek is about 19 miles east of Fort Townson. That portion of the Choctaws among whom Mr. Wright labored before their removal, are settled compactly around this stition, there being as many as 2,000 within 10 or 12 miles.

Bettabora is 10 miles west of the eastern boundary of the Choctaw country, and about 25 miles north of Wheelnek. Population, 1,500 within five miles. Messrs, Hotchkin and Joslyn have been authorized to commence new stations.

ized to commence new stations

ized to commence new stations.

Churches, 5/2.

The missionaries seem to have been very cordially received by the Christian portion of the Chochaws generally, and entered on their labors immediately with very encouraging prospects. The church at Bethabara consists of 143 members; of whom 136 are Choctaws, and 126 had been connected with the church before their removal. Seven or eight Choctaws are candidates for admission.—The church at Wheelock was organized in December last, with 37 members, 7 of whom had not before been connected Wheelock was organized in December last, with \$7 members, 7 of whom had not before been connected with any church.—Stated meatings are held at several places on the Sabbath, by antive church members. The settlements are so compact that the missionaries have larger audiences than was usually the case in the old nation.—Three Sabbath Schools have been established by Mr. Williams, taught principally by natives.—The calls for preaching and pastoral labor are numerous and urgent, and two or three additional preachers are much needed.

Schools.

Schools.
The Choctaws, on arriving at their new co The Choctaws, on arriving at their new country, were urgently desirous to have schools established among them without delay. Schools taught by natives have been opened in three settlements under the superintendence of Mr. Williams. They embrace 90 scholars. The teachers receive \$12 a month each from the Board. Others have been established on the same plan, it is supposed, by Messrs. Wright and Hotchkiss; but many others are still needed, and especially one or two of a higher order. Messrs. Moulton and Joslyn are expected to devote themselves to teaching and superintending schools. One or two other persons will be sent to co-operate themselves to teaching and superintending schools. One or two other persons will be sent to co-operate in the same work as soon as they can be obtained.

A second edition (3000 copies) of the Choctaw Hymns has been published. The whole number of copies of books printed in the language now amounts to 13,000, containing 1, 666,000 pages. Elementary books on arithmetic, geography, &c. are much needed in the schools, and will probably be prepared without much delay.

Creek Mission.

John Fleming, missionary; Georgo L. Weed, Physician; and their wives.

Dr. Weed commenced his residence among the Creeks settled between the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers more than a year and a half ago. He has visited the people extensively, endeavoring in various ways to promote their best interests. He has received enough for his medical services to defray the expenses of his family.—Mr. Fleming entered upon his labors early in the present year, and has been principally employed in learning the language.—The Creeks are generally desirous of having their children educated. An elementary book, prepared by Mr. Fleming with the aid of an interpreter, is nearly ready for publication. The language issuid to bear some resemblance to the Choctaw. It has never before been reduced to writing.

La Pointe. Sherman Hall, missionary; John campbell, mechanic; and their wives; Delia Cook,

missionary; Daniel H. Austin, Steward; Samuel B. Beight, farmer; and their wives; Richard Colby, mechanic; John H. Austin, teacher; Elvira G. Perkins, teacher; Mary Etris.

On a preaching tour made through the Osage villages in May last, by Messrs. Vaill, Wilson, and Fleming, they were exceedingly pained to observe how little had been accomplished during the twelve years since the mission was commenced, towards subduing the warlike and savage character of these Indians, or causing them to abandon their superstitions and cruel practices. At all the villages they found that war parties had just returned victorious from excursions against their enemies the Pawnees, with scalps, horses, and other booty. Universal excitement and exultation prevailed among all the and exultation prevailed among all the excitement and exultation prevailed among an the bands; and such was the confusion that reigned while they were preparing to hold the war dance, or were actually engaged in its orgies, that no ear could

while they were preparing to nomine the war danely of were actually engaged in its orgies, that no ear could be given to these who came to preach peace on earth and good will to men.

Mr. Jones often preaches at a small settlement about 13 miles from Harmony, where an interesting state of religious feeling has prevailed during the year, and numbers, it is believed, have been savingly benefited.

Churchet.

The church at Union contains 19 members, of whom three are Indians.—That at Harmony, was organized in 1892. Only two persons were added to it, and those by letter, fill June 1832, when two more were received in the same way, and eleven by profession,—the fruit of a gracious visitation which the station experienced during the preceding winter and spring. Seven others were added by profession in Nov. last. 15 of those hopefully converted at the station and admitted to Christian fellowship, have been members of the mission school. Many of the converted youth appear uncommonly intelligent and decided in their piety, and often lead in social prayer in a very solemn, appropriate, and affecting manner. All abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Some other persons have recently given evidence of having been converted to God.

The school at Union contains and many the first of the mission arises indulge the belief that they have been born of the Spirit. One has died, leaving encouraging evidence that he was an other tribe, and as the Osages, 25 Creeks, and 19 Cherokees. This station is now within the limits of another tribe, and as the Osages do not seem inclined to avail themselves of its advantages, it has been discoutinued, and the station will be abandoned as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made.—Thesehool at Harmony contains 50 pupils, of whom 37 are Indians. Some make remarkable proficiency in the restriction of the alphabet, after attending school against and to diminish the expenses of the mission.

Prospects of the Mission.

A small school, of from 12 to 25 or 30 scholars, handle for the poin

The school at Union contained in October last 54 pupils,—of whom 7 were Osages, 28 Creeks, and 19 Cherokees. This station is note within the limits of another tribe, and as the Osages do not seem inclined to avail themselves of its advantages, it has been discontinued, and the station will be abandoned as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made.—Theschool at Harmony contains 50 pupils, of whom 37 are Indians. Some make remarkable proficiency in their studies. A Delaware girl, 16 years of ags, ignorant of the alphabet, after attending school 36 days, read fluendy in the New Testament, and wrote a tolerably good hand. The Sabbath School embraces 10 adults and 50 children.

The number of Indians speaking the Osage language, or some diniect essentially the same, is supposed to be between 15,000 and 20,000. The language has never been printed, nor indeed reduced to writing, except so far as the missionaries have proceeded in preparing vocabularies for their ewn use and small books for the press. Considerable progress have been made in preparing an elementary book for schools, and also in translating one of the Gospols and some other portions of Scriptore, and a few Hymas. Books will prepare the way for schools in the native language.

Stockbridge Indians.

**Hall and Boutwell mention the foldlowing: 1. Their migratory habits. Part of the autumn and winter they are scattered on their hunting expeditions; they then go to their sugar camps; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; then to the place where they make their fields; th

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schools in the native language

Stockbridge Indians. Cutting Marsh, missionary; J. D. Stevens teacher;

This has heretofore been denominated the mis-This has heretofore ocen denominated the mission near Green Bay. It is among the Stockbridge, Indians in that vicinity. In pursuance of a late treaty with the United States these Indians are about to remove to the east side of lake Winnebago, to lands said to be far better adapted to agricultural purposes than those heretofore occupied by them. The church consists of 64 members, of whom 61

day. Success of Missionary Labors. Success of Missionary Labors.

This tribe has been under a Christian influence nearly a hundred years,—much longer than any other tribe among which the Board have a mission. For a considerable number of years previous to 1828, when the Board sent a missionary to them, they had been much neglected, and exposed to very unfavorable influences. Sail we find them at the present time a Christian and civilized propole; as great a able influences. Sail we find them at the present time a Christian and civilized people; as great a proportion of the community being members of the church of Christ, and as large a part of the child-ren and youth attending school, as ma lamost any part of our country. Nearly the whole population can read their own language and the English. In agriculture and the mechanic arts, which have been substituted for hunting and war, they are tolerably well skilled. No heathen rites are practised among them. They may be called a moral community. well skilled. No beather rices are practiced among them. They may be called a moral community; and the social virtues,—hospitality, kinduess, readiness to forgive injuries, respect for the aged and superiors, and industry, are generally prevalent; and the missionaries testify that improvement in these respects is constantly going on. There is to

these respects is constantly going on. There is to a gratifying extent, the appearance of competence, comfort and neatness, in their houses and on their farms. A correct and healthful public sentiment is farms. A correct and healthful public sentiment is active in putting down vicious and disorderly amuse-ments, and in frowning on immorality. More than half the population, male and female, old and young, are members of the Temperance Society. Associations for mutual improvement and for religious and benevolent purposes, have been farmed; one of which has during the past-year contributed \$50 in aid of the Board. These things have been realized among a lonely weonle, wholly secluded by some among a lonely people, wholly secluded by some hundred miles of unbroken forest from the example and favorable influence of any civilized or Christian

William M. Ferry, missionary; Mrs. Ferry; Chauncy Hall, John L. Seymour, Enrice O. Os-mar, Efizabeth M'Farland, Hannah Goodale, Ma-tilda Hotchkiss, and Persis Skinner, teachers and

assistants.

This station was designed originally for the ac-A his station was designed originally for the ac-commodation of a large bourding school, to be com-posed principally of pupils from various Indian set-tlements to the west and northwest, whom it was in-tended to instruct not only in the common branches of a school education, but in various kinds of abor. without much delay.

State of the People.

Probably from 10,000 to 14,000 Choctaws are settled in their new country. They appear to be satisfied with their location, and are laboring with a good degree of vigor to prepare for themselves fields and comfortable residences, and manifest generally conconsiderable industry and public spirit. Their habits and morals have however suffered from the exposures attendant on their removal. They have suffered much from sickness while on their journey and since their arrival.

Creek Mission.

Creek Mission.

The present the way by the establishment of new stations and by opening schools among the indians in the interior; and early last summer they instructed Mr. Greene, the Secretary to whom the correspondence with the Indian missions is specially entrusted, to proceed to Mackinaw, and effect such changes as after consultation with Mr. Ferry and others might seem advisable. The visit resulted in the following changes:

1. The release of Mr. Ferry from secular labor and superintendence, that he might devote his time the spiritual concerns of the family and school the spiritual concerns of the village.

only a missionary, a secular superintendent, and a missionary with the aid of an interpreter, is nearly ready for publication. The language issaid to bear some resemblance to the Choctaw. It has never before been reduced to writing.

The population of the Creek tribe is estimated at 20,000; all of whom are expected soon to be located contiguous to the country now occupied by the western portion. A wide and promising field will then be opened, demanding the labors of a number of additional missionaries; and, as the population is likely to be compact, opportunity will be furnished for bringing local schools within the reach of the whole people.

Osage Mission.

Union. William F. Vaill and William B. Montgomery, missionaries; Abraham Redfield, faraner and enterly and their wives.—Hopefield. William C. Requa, faraner and catechist; George Requa, farmer; Mrs. Requa.—Boudmot. Nathaniel B. Dodge, missionary; Daniel H. Austin, Stoward; Samuel B. Beight, farmer; and their wives. Richard Colby, meckanie; John H. Austin, Stoward; Samuel B. Beight, farmer; and their wives; Richard Colby, meckanie; John H. Austin, teacher; Elvira C. Perkins, teacher; Mary Etris.

On a preaching tour made through the Osage villages in May last, by Messrs. Vaill, Wilson, and Fleming, they were exceedingly pained to observe how little had been accomplished during the twelve years since the mission was commenced, towards subduing the warlike and savage character of these Indians, or causing them to abundon their superstitions and ervel practices. At all the villages they found that war parties had just returned victorious from excursions against their enemies he Pawnees, with scalps, horses, and other booty. Universal excitement and exultation prevailed among all the form that war parties had just returned victorious from excursions against their enemies he Pawnees, with scalps, horses, and other booty. Universal excitement and exultation prevailed among all the form that war parties had just returned victorious from excursions against their en there, and perhaps as many more in small bands within 30 or 40 miles. Many Indians pass and re-pass these stations, and are drawn there for purposes of trade.

Present state of the Mission. A small school, of fr

fluence,
4. Roman Catholic influence. The clerks and laborers employed by the traders are generally French Catholics, or half-breeds, nominally attached to the Romish Church. 5. The prevalent warlike disposition of the la

1. The favorable disposition of the gentlemen en gaged in the fur trade. The indications of Provi

dence in this respect are very remarkable.

9. The location, remote from the white settle a. The location, remove from the winter settle ments and the corrupting influence of unprinciples white men.

3. The determination of the agent and traders of in the deployable narral condition of the benighted.

3. The determination of the agent and traders of the ribes around them, and are making more exertions the American Fur Company, that no intoxicating figures shall be carried into the country, to be used ion among themselves. The members all belong in trade with the Indians; and the vigilence of the U.

The new Choctaw country is bounded on the east by the Arkansas Territory; on the north by the Arkansas River; on the South by the Red River; and on the west by lands occupied by other tribes of the south was and on the west by lands occupied by other tribes of the south was a large or three families that are not accuss and on the west by lands occupied by other tribes of schools the south was a large of the south was

Mission at Maumee.

Isanc Van Tassel, missionary; Mrs. Van Tassel;
William Culver, teacher.

Last fall the Ottawa Indians residing on the
Maumee river sold their only represent Last fall the Oftawa Indians resume on the Maumee river sold their only remaining reservation to the U. S.; by which this unhappy remaint, embracing 600 or 700 persons, are left wholly destitute of country or home, except a few small tracts retained by the principal men. They refuse to accept a country west of the Mississippi. The use of a a country west of the Mississippi. The use of a portion of the mission lands, which amount to 600 or 700 acres, has been offered them, on the condition 700 neres, has been offered them, on the common that they would erect buildings and open fields upon them, abandon their unsettled mode of life and the use of intoxicating figures, and avail themselves of the advantages offered for obtaining religious instruction and educating their children. They have, however, with the exception of ten or welve families treated this offer with much indifference. Their treated this offer with much indifference. Their present condition and prospects, without any fixed place of residence, and exposed to almost every species of temptation from the surrourding white setters, are nearly as unfavorable as possible to their improvement in any respect. Should no favorable change take place before the ensuing spring, it will probably be expedient to discontinie the mission.

The school contains now 31 pupils. A Subbath

The school contains now of pupes. A swhite School is taught, embracing these and a few white children and youths.—The church consists of 25 members; of whom nine are Indians.—The Subbath congregation averages about 80. During the vinter and spring much serious attention to the cerns of the soul prevailed in the school and in the white softlement; and 15 or 20 persons gave evidence of conversion.

The Ottawas retain, to a great extent, their former

habits of life and superst suffer a great deal.

Mission to the Indians in the State of N. York. Tuscarora.—John Elliot, missionary; Mrs. Elliot; Elizabeth Stone, teacher.—Seneca. Ashir Wright, missionary; H. Bradley, farmer; and their wives; Misses Bishop and Martin, teachers.—Chlarangus. Asher Bliss, missionary; Mrs. Bliss; Relef Thayer, teacher.—Alleghamy. A missionary recently appoint-

Preaching and Congregations These continue nearly the same as last year. Be-sides the regular Sabbath meetings, two or three other religious meetings are held weekly at each stacouraged by finding some anxiously injuiring after the way of life, and by a few hopeful jonversions

Churches.

The following table shows the date of organization: the whole number of members received; the whole number of Indians received, and the present number of Indians.

Churches.

Organized. Whole Whos no. Pres. no. Churches. The members of the churches at Tuscarora and

The members of the churches at Iusearora and Seneca, and with very few exception those on the other reservations, abstain wholly finn the use of ardent spirit. Nearly all the excommunications from these churches, and indeed fromall the Indian mission churches, have been for the sh of intoxication, or for unchaste conduct.

The monthly concert is regularly field at all the

tations, and small contributions for missionary pur-loses are made by a few Iralians.

Schools.

Schools.

The average attendance at the school at Tuscarora is 25 or 30,—all boarding with their parents. The boarding school at Seneca was discontinued last spring; and in its place are to be substituted day schools in the several neighborhoots, with native teachers, or other teachers furnished by the Board. Two schools on this plan have already been commenced and others will be added as soon as the renenced, and others will be added assoon as the requisite arrangements can be made. The Indians are able to support their own children and are as well aware of the value of an education at to be inclined to make the requisite effort. They appear to be establed with the new arrangement. Considerable expense will thus be avoided by the Board, and an important to the terminal content of the considerable expense will thus be avoided by the Board, and an important terminal content. expense will thus be avoided by the board, and an important step taken towards introducing the district school system. The boarding school at Cattaraugus continues to be pretty well supported by the lidians, who rected the building, and furnish the provisions, fuel, &c. Average attendance 35 or 40. Ten or twelve young men on the several reserva-tions are qualified to teach. The Sabbath School and Bible Classes are taught at each of the stations

Remarks. Messrs. Wright and Bliss are prosecuting th Messrs. Wright and Blass are prosecuting the study of the Seneca language, which, substantially, is spoken by perhaps 6000 persons in all. About 40 or 50 of the Indians can read the books that have been printed in their own language,—consisting of the Gospel of Luke, two editions of a small book

breaches of the marriage vorces, have prosecuted their work with firmness and Christian discretion, and promise to effect much in purifying the churches and raising the standard of morals in this respect among the people.

Revivals.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Missionary Herald for November contain an account of a revival of religion on the island of Kauai, which we mentioned briefly a few weeks ago. It is in extracts of a letter from Mr. Gulick and from his journal. As late as the 5th of November 1833, the state of feeling was as interesting a ever. We have room this week only for the folowing, under date of October 25:

Early in May an increase of the spirit of prayer was evident in the members of our native church. They began to assemble at the dawning of the morning for united supplication at the throne of grace and so anxious were some to be in season, that the and so anxious were some to be in season, that they would rise up "a great while before day." At first their meetings were weekly, or at least at intervals of some days; but finally of their own accord, they were held daily, and this, too, before they had heard of the morning prayer meetings in America. Their separate locations rendering it inconvenient for them to assemble in one place, at our suggestion they met in companies as circumstances favored. A they met in companies as circumstances favored. A they met in companies as circumstances favored. A number of persons who had apparently been a long time under conviction, seemed now to assume a more decided character. Previous to the 21st of Mry, when we embarked to attend the general meet-ing, fifteen individuals of this class afforded pleasing

oldence of a change of heart.

On our return to this place, June 29th, the opera-On our return to this place, June 29th, the operations of the Holy Spirit were manifest, and a few interesting cases of hopeful conversion had occurred during our absence. As soon as I had opportunity to converse individually with the inquirers, the number of whom was considerable, I found there was a depth and pungency in their convictions, which I had never before witnessed at the islands, except in a few cases. And for the space of two months the work continued to increase, both in power and extent. Indeed we have nost cheering evidence that the Spirit of God is still in the congregation, for new cases of conviction, apparently deep evidence that the Spirit of God is still in the congregation, for new cases of conviction, apparently deep and thorough, occur daily. We have reason, however, to fear that the work upon the conscience, is somewhat less powerful now, than it was a month since. The most striking accues have been witnessed in the room from whence I address you. Here I received the anxious inquirers, one by one; and although every thing calculated to excite sympathy was carefully avoided, still for two days in succession my room was literally a Bochim. Some of them entered the room weeping, and were for a while apparently unable to utter a word, or think of any thing except their own fearful condition. Others after a few words of conversation, would burst out into a loud and passionate crying, like little children in

lay for a length of time weeping in a most affecting manner. And what, in my estimation at least, renders this work the more remarkable is, that many of these very persons, who now felt so deeply, have for years been in the habit of henring the most solemn and alarming truths in the Bible, without the least apparent emotion. But now, without any special cause of excitement or alarm from us, they are thus deeply affected. Our public assembles, however, have been still, and solemn, and remarkspecial cause of excitement or alarm from us, they are thus deeply affected. Our public assemblies, however, have been still, and solemn, and remarkably attentive to the messages which were delivered. Persons from almost every part of the island have been brought to a sense of their lost condition, and are now rejoicing in hope. From the pagan priest down to the humblest devotee of superstition, all classes and every age, except the very young, have felt (as we are fully persuaded) the sacred influences of the Holy Spirit. Among them may be seen the decrepit, the blind, and the deaf; persons whose heads are white, and their limbs feeble with age; and one at least, who was an adult when captain Cook visited these islands, and several others who appear to be as old as he. Indeed there are many, now numbered with the converts, who were so besotted by a long continuance in their heathenish state, and whose faculties were so benumbed by age,

Que of Soull

SCOTTSVILLE, VA.

We have been favored with fullowing extract of a letter from the Rev. Wm. S. White, to a friend in this city, which will be read with interest by the friends of revivals. Mr. W's. letter is dated

Triends of revivals. Mr. W's, letter is dated

About three weeks since I called a meeting of my church for the purpose of preparing by conference and prayer for a protracted meeting. The member entered upon the work of preparation with great apparent earnestness. A day of fasting, humiliational prayer was approinted and I believe rigidly of served. On Thursday, the 19th of the last month the Rev. Daniel Baker arrived according to a preparation with the served. eve rigidly ob the Rev. Daniel Baker arrived according to a pre-vious engagement, and on the evening of that day began to dispense to this people the words of eternal life. Never since vious engagement, and on the evening of that day began to dispense to this people the words of eternal life. Never since my connection with this church had I seen such a manifest indication of a spirit of prayer. I can say with truth, that many agonized in prayer, for times of refreshing from the presence of the Most High. The congregations were full and solemn from the beginning. Brother Baker's labors were abundant, and God in his mercy made them efficient. On the 3d day of the meeting God was pleased to pour out his Spirit. In the afternoon of that day, an inquiry meeting was held, which inquiry meeting was held, which was attended by upwards of thirty persons. On the 4th day the number of the auxious was considerably increased and five professed to have found Christ an all-sufficient Redeemer. At the end of the fifth day brother Baker preached his last sermon, and on the next morning took his departure, leaving behind him a state of things, such as no eye here

ever beheld before.

I have only time to add that this blessed work is about thirty-seven; and many are still asking, wit tense importunity, what must we do to be saved; greatest order and stillness have characterized this

greatest order and stillness have characterized this work throughout. Brother Baker preached fifteen sermons in five days, addressed almost exclusively to the understanding and the conscience.

The greatest pains were taken to avoid the excitement of mere animal feeding—consequently conviction was rational, pungent and lasting.

Time urges me to close, but I must state two or three facts which I consider of great importance.

Six gentlemen who made no profession of religion were engaged as teachers and officers in our Sabbati School. Five of these are numbered among the subjects of this work.

The first class in the female department of the Sabbath School, consisted of six young ladies from thirteen to fifteen years of age. Every one of these is now rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God. All were strangers to God when the meeting commen-In my Bible class, which consists of about fifty

members, there were twenty who knew not God. Sixteen of these are now hopefully converted, and two of the remaining four are seeking with intensance of the remaining four are seeking with intensance and the control of the way of the control of the con anxiety for the way of inc. Of those who have al-rerly professed faith in Christ, sixteen are gentle-men and six are heads of families. In view of these things we feel constrained to hum-ble ourselves before God, and at the same time to

rejoice in the richness and freeness of his grace.
[South, Telegraph.

South Hanover, Ind.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of South Han-over, Ia. to his friends in this county, dated Sept 10th, 1833.

"There is a very happy state of religious feeling "There is a very happy state of religious teeing among the students of our college. We had a communion on last Lord's day; five were added by examination to the church, four of whom were students. Some of those students, as I learn, were from Ky. one from Virginia and one from Ohio. We have had two communions during the summer. At a former one four students were added, making eight during the present session. We have nothing, which in fact, would deserve the name of a revival in the characteristic service. the Gospel of Luke, two editions of a small book of hymns, and a small spelling book; amounting to about 1700 copies and 140,000 pages. Very few, except those who have been taught in the schools, can read the English language.

The Convention of Christian Indians met again in February last. As the result of their plans for benefiting the heathen portion of their tribe, meetings were held for the purpose, and many heathers visited, and about \$20 collected on the Alleghary reservation for missionary purposes. The courts organized at the previous meeting of the companies of the previous meeting of the convention, for investigating questions relating to

"I have rarely witnessed a more solemn day than was last Sabbath. Dr. Blythe, Dr. Matthews and Professor Cunningham were the officiating ministers, Professor Crow being unwell. The brethren all Professor Crow being unwell. The brethren all spoke the same language; it was the language of the Bible and of our standards. God we trust is about to make South Hanover College (a manual labor school) a great blessing to the West, both in a moral and religious point of view.

There are no disputations in College, nor indeed is the citizen wither of a political postbook projected on the college of the college of the citizen wither of a political postbook projected on the college of the citizen wither of a political postbook projected on the citizen wither of a political postbook projected on the citizen with the citizen of the citizen with the citizen of the citizen with the citizen of the citizen citizen the citizen of the citizen citizen of the citizen c

in the village, either of a political or theological charicter. All the students seem to live as brothers, and acter. All the students seem to live as prothers, and many of them as brothers in Christ, though they are of different communions.

The manual labor system does well, and the health of the place is excellent.

[Western Laminary.]

GRAPTON COUNTY, N. H .- From the Reports of

the churches represented, it appears, that no one of our congregations, the past year, has enjoyed the special visitations of the Holy Spirit. The whole number added cannot exceed, accordspecial visitations of the Roly Spirit.
The whole number added cannot exceed, according to the reports and reasonable conjecture, the number of deaths, disrnissions and exclusions; so that it is probable that our churches have diminished rather than increased, for the last twelve

months.

The county contains a population of nearly 39,000, scattered over 37 towns. In 25 towns there are 29 congregational churches, leaving 12 towns in which there is no church of our connection. The whole number of communicants, connected with these churches, is 2,577, a little more than 1 to 150 of the whole complation. About one half of the churches months.

whole population. About one half of the churches in the county are more or less dependent on foreign

in the c

aid for the appointed means of grace. Thirteen a now destitute; 3 or 4 of these are able to support the gospel themselves, and are only waiting to fit the men—but the remainder are too feeble to be prospect of ever enjoying, for any length of time, the administration of gospel ordinances. Observer. REVIVAL IN AUBURN PRISON.—The number of prisoners is about 700. For some time past a work of grace has prevailed more extensively and powerfully in the prison than was ever known before. It fully in the prison than was ever known before. It is enough to move a heart of stone to witness the absorbed attention manifested in the Sunday school; to see the anxious look, the melting eye, the quivering lips and the heaving bosom of the inquiring sinner, and to view the calm smile of contentment, and peace and hope, beaming from the brow once clouded with gloom, or knit with disgust, or curled with vengennee. More than one hundred and thirty in the Sablath School profess to have passed from death unto life; though the case of some be doubtful, yet a large number of them give good evidence of a saving change.

[Rocketter Obs.]

Wu are happy to learn from a Cohasset gentleman, who lives, as he states, on the very ground where the venerable Apostle of the Indians founded his first church for the red men, that he has been for some time collecting unstrains for a complete life of that distinguished philanthrepist. Such a work has long been acceded.

Merc. Jour.

ROSTON RECORDER.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1833.

SUFFOLK CONFERENCE. The 15th semi-annual meeting of the Suffoll onference was held in the Meetinghouse of the Rev. Mr. Winslow, in Bowdoin street, in this city,

on Wednesday last.

Of the twenty-four Churches composing this body, twenty were represented. From the Reports made, it appeared that since the meeting of the Conference in May last, there have been admitted to the churches 64 persons by profession, and 75 by letter.

During the same length of time 46 have been disnissed, and 4 excommunicated, leaving the total to keep in mind the glorious cause in which to keep in mind the glorious cause in which you a ged.

This supported the pious Brainard, under the he vations and toils to which he was abjected. The adults are gathered in Bible Classes. 2,340 persons ate registered as members of congregational Temperance Societies within the limits of the Conference, exclusive of three of the churches which are connected with town Societies.

The general state of religion is very low in all this circle. No present revival gladdens the hearts of to death its called comfort on earth,—seed number of mombers at the present time 3,788. In

circle. No present revival gladdens the hearts of eircle. No present revival gladdens the hearts of the children of God. Notwithstanding this, the meeting, it is believed, was a useful one. A spirit of humiliation and mourning for the hiding of God's face was quite apparent.

The following resulution, adopted by the Confer.

The following resulution, adopted by the Confer. face was quite apparent.

The following resolution, adopted by the Confer-

nce during the meeting, after much self-examination and repeatedly humbling themselves before God in prayer, exhibits briefly the spirit which ap-

peared to pervade the whole session: " Resolved .- That we need greatly a spirit of humble, prayerful activity, which, relying on the influences of the Holy Ghost, shall immediately strive that the work of Gal be revived; especially because the churches cannot remain in the state in which they are, and of late have been, without incurring great guilt, and falling yet farther backward into darkness and hardness of heart."

The public exercises were of an interesting character er. The usual Report of the state of religion in the churches was calculated to humble the pride of the eart: while the sermon by Rev. Mr. Fairchild from Nehemiah 2: 18, "Let us rise up and build" as it pressed home personal obligation, exhibited the ene weakness of an unassisted arm of flesh. After he sermen a large body of the professed friends of Redeemer sat down at his sacramental table, and renewed their yows to Him and to each other In the evening an interesting Sermon was preached Essex street church, by Rev. Mr. Crosby of Charlestown; and thus the session was closed.

Missionary Meeting at Salem.

A public meeting was held at the Tabernacle church Salem, on Thursday evening of last week, on ocsion of the expected embarkation of the Rev. JAMES READ ECKARD and Mr. EASTMAN STRONG MINOR, at that port, for the mission in Ceylon. A large audience assembled at an early hour in that house of worship, where a little more than twentyone years ago, all the missionaries of the American Board, and indeed all the foreign missionaries of the death of our too-much-loved son-our first b American Church were seated together in one pew, ly son; and how timely it was! The views given on the menurable day when Hall, Newell, Judson, and others were set apart for the missionary work. It was interesting to reflect that 120 ordained misonaries had been sent forth to the heathen, since that time, by the American Board alone; and that the present was the thirty-fifth time in which that Board was making preparations for sending its mis-The meeting varied somewhat from the usual

form. The missionaries had already received their instructions from the Prudential Committee. Mr. Anderson, the Secretary who was present, delivered an address, the object of which was to explain to what extent, and for what reasons, mistionary societies find it wise to teach the sciences as well as the Christian Religion among the heathen. The view exhibited was, that the sciences are the natural allies of religion; and this view of the subject was appropriate and seasonable-for one part of Mr. Eckard's duty is to teach the sciences in the mission seminary at Batticotta. Mr. Minor is a printer. After music, well performed, as indeed the whole was, the Rev. Mr. Brown Emerson, of Salem, addressed the missionaries, and in a manner well befiring a father in the ministry speaking to young men who were buckling on the barness for so arduous a conflict. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, and by Mr. Eckard; and at the close of the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Cowles, of Danvers, briefly exhibited the importance of remembering missionaries and their directors continually in

Why have these occasions such a transcendent in Christian experience, and thus enabling interest beyond almost all others, unless it be that ers to see their own foundation, it is a mo missions are preeminently the work designed for the tive religious biography than any that in church, and that scenes like these are the element in which the church was made to live and move?

We copy a few paragraphs from Mr. Emerson's ad-

"DEAR BRETHREN,-You are shout to leave you "Dear Brethren,—You are shout to leave your native shores for the Island of spices; to spend the rest of your days among the flowery valleys, the shady groves, and delicious fruits of Ceylon; an island, with which the tasteful Heber was so delighted, that he pronounced it the most lovely spot in the universe. There, under a vertical sun, the cold and piercing winds, the long and dreary nights, the frozen streams, and bleak and icy mountains of the North, are unknown. The fierce Sirocco, which sweeps over the continent, is there softened to a rich, refreshing temperature, by the cooling breeze from the ocean, and the earth smiles in perpetual verdure. There, as the natives believe, were the first parents of our race created, and there was the garden of Paradise. Thrice blessed these whose lot is east in that delightful land? But no. Darkness covers the earth, even gross darkness the people. But a few scattered rays from the Sun of Righteousness, have pierced the dense cloud, which, for ages, has hung over them.

"You are going forth to unite your efforts with those of

em. "You are going forth to unite your efforts with those of our dear brethren already there, in dissipating the awful gloom, and cheering those hills and valleys with the light

of salvation."

"Your faith and piety will be tried. There you will be deprived, in a great measure, of these influences, which in a community of Christians form an atmosphere that pervades the intellect and the heart, and keeps the Christian graces alive and vigorous. A thousand stimulants are here applied to the mind, in the bright examples of piety and benevolence, which we have around us, the ordinances of the Lord's house, the multitude going to keep holy day, the interchange of Christian experience and sympathy, and the quickening effects of witnessing revivals of religion or hearing them reported as near. How much do Christians owe it to these holy influences that they maintain even the low degree of spiritual life, which they here enjoy. Would not their faith and piety then wither, if besides being deprived of these means of grace, they dwelt in the thick darkness of paganism, and came in contact every day, not only with spiritual blindness, and blockish stupidity, and unbending obstinacy; but with that gross moral corruption, which can scarcely be touebellef," said the devent and devoted Martyn "nothing seems to lie before me but one vast uninteresting wilderness, and heaven appearing but dimly at the end."

"I have often dwelt in my thoughts on the cheerloss and disheart ening circumstances of a few missionaries in India in the midst of a vast heathen populätion, wearing cut their lives with making searcely any impression,—gaining access for the tright to bet few hearts, and those few, with some exceptions, the poor and wretched outcasts of the people. Your faith and picty will be tried. There you will

some exceptions, me poor an exceptions, me poor made up your minds to meet; and from the fact, that you have devoted yourselves to this service, we believe that you know the rich and enfailing sources whence you must draw your strength and comfort."

'It is a tender reflection that you are to occupy the place whence the precises spirits of James Richards, Edulate whence the precises spirits of James Richards, Edulated Winstern succeptions.

iouse. And since one of these departed saints, Poor, was a member of my cherch, and commen Christian course, and formed her Christian ch under my ministry, I may be permitted to point the ters in Christ, now about to sunbark for the same to her, as a bright pattern of intolligent zenl and unshing fidelity :—a brilliant example of holy living, an praceful, triumphant dying.

Endeavor, dear sistors; to catch her spirit and in-

her example; and may the mantle which desc she went up, rest upon each of you. The fea peculiarly susceptible of lave to Christ. Who on earth, many of your sex shewed an invine ment to him, and multitudes have since e most heroic devotedness to his cause, them who through faith and putience

"A vast weight of responsibility rests under the consequences your fidelity or unfaithfulness. But be not after Lord will not forsake you, if you forsake not he

the thrilling eloquence.

Let this spirit austain and animate you, amid the contract the way."

MEMOIR OF ISABELLA CAMPBELL Letter from Rev. Mr. Winslow of Cent.

It has been a matter of surprise to ma that the book spoken of by Mr. Window lowing letter, is not more fully known to the C ian public. One or two notices of the work very erroneously conveyed the impression was in some way connected with the stra ions and still more strange conduct of Thor kine, Esquire, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell a in regard to the gift of tongues, &c. is no relative of Labella's and at the time preparation of the Memoir, was not, it is be ous man, in the evangelical sense of the The Memoir was published a year or the extravagancies in the west of Scotla their appearance; and was mentioned warmest approbation by all the Evangelical ing publications. "The Evangelical Ma lited by Mr. Morrison of Chelsea, near and which circulates about 18,000 copies. ed the Memoir in the highest terms, and disclaimed its having a common origin of nection with the " Row Heresy,"

The following is an extract of a letter in this country, from Rev. Mr. Winslow, ary at Ceylon. The letter is dated, Oodoov 16. 1933:

"I write under the pressure of affliction, and above, was excited, directed and comforted 1 moir of Isabella Campbell, which you w as to send her. We received it just before hear Introduction, and exemplified in the body of the concerning "the life of faith," are so striking, and ed, that they could not but attract attentionat a but more especially when the heart was wounded an ed the strong consolations of faith, a living faith, a ing hold of the Saviour. We read many parts of together, and had some precious seasons in talk was exemplified before us, and I hope in some gree also within us. My dear Harriet especi much inclined to doubt and tremble, was led in ever before, to look away from herself, and fa eyes on the cross of Christ. Her vision was a the mists of doubt and unbelief, (which had often when looking too intensely upon the corru own heart, and observed her views of the Sai she seemed, almost for the first time, with confidence to say, my Lord and my God, and to union of a living member with its living head by Isabella, and excited by her own affli ed to the Scriptures, and to the throne of grad struggle with sin; and there " beholding as in a glory of the Lord, she was changed into the san m glory to glory, as by the Spirit of our Go rious entries in her diary show the great adva

The same remarks, in substance, have b by various other individuals, who have book of great value in guiding them, by an e example, to a pure and satisfying faith. Es does it present sources of consolation from the press of late years. The religious ples are the more conspicuous, because the of active life are so few.

A LETTER.

You long to know more of our Long Jest Andrew! who does not?

But you should not come to me. I am f the new notions. I keep close to the hate, too, this cracking one's brains about teries of religion. I believe they are my very intent that we should not understan the proper time.

As we cannot see Christ himself, And nust believe those who have seen him. no other way for me.

In what the Bible contains of his rious history and beavenly teachings. Himself, but evidences, merely, of h little bells upon the ephod; and yet how a precious are they than anything else in t so comforts and rejoices one to be them that man may become something better than he makes himself.

What of him there is in the Bible I ha than once. I receive it just as it stands, ding or taking away. If you wish to talk with me about it, with my whole it do the best I can. There is no thought me, or that delights me more, than those and deliverance. He with whom it can never have felt the pressure of nec seen others under it. The woman who again ber lost piece of silver, calls her neighbors together saying, Rejoice with have found the piece which I had lost. what exigency is that from which money

Do you recollect our first voyage, who the new boat, and I fell overboard? I had a over-I was thinking only of what w sensations in death and what my poor say,-when I saw your hand extended and grasped it! I see that hand to this ds whenever I happen to read your name if I only light upon a great A. And yelto the bottom of the matter, your help was only a palliation. What, but for yo would have done, other causes are now ing, and you have no power to prenotwithstanding, I can never forget believe it has had much to do towards the

of our friendship. Since need teaches prayer, and give one joy!

But One to deliver out A Redeemer from sin! A exhibits to us the Lord J about doing good, and ha his head; at whose com lepers were cleansed, the raised, and to the poor t whom the winds and the fered little children to con in his arms and blessed th and was God and might h sedens, but who thought and came to them like o might set them free by she took no account of suffer dedient even unte death might accomplish his wor anre, and left it with a cre

his brow! Andrew, did you ever hindeed a mystery. Wede it certainly comes out of bears the impress of Hear the tenderness of God's in

for the bare idea. He n whose heart is in the rig the dust to praise and pray Talk and write with me friend of my heart, how an

BOSTON ACAD

The First Report of the was laid on our table somers of sacred music and to an important document, and plans, and gives so exert a very great and ha try. It now employs two ell Mason and George J. instruction on the plan tent in Germany and S caused recommend the and patronage more et the following extracts of a

Editor of the Presbyteriar

"Two nights after my ar
the daylight to the public wi
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"Monsieur, c'est un chan
The door resisted my atternatopened from within. The de opened from within. The de saier was a foregreer, and inv bane. I secondingly did so body of the church filled with while a great number of falled by the color, and the saier with a piece of music scored man with a long stick in his it every note as it was sung, noble! A congregational single It was not in vain that Farel introduction of psalmody. I could be said to the said of the said

night as well have felt di

take, that I felt disposed to might as well have felt dispose in a few minutes they despair a few minutes the historical associations, minutes historical associations, minutes and so deeply into my ears a get it, and if we once meet a amore for your benefit."

"I have since attended a de Chant National. They say it was executed with amasty even to enthusiasm, contair This was executed with amasty even to enthusiasm, contair This was executed with amasty even to enthusiasm, contair This was executed with amasty even to enthusiasm, contair this was executed with amasty even to enthusiasm, contair this was executed with amasty by a female voice, alternating hundred and fifty voices, and hundred and fifty voices, and hundred and fifty voices, and pushed to a few themselves; expressed it, "une explosion reflected that I was too hasty argument. Though this was is equally relevant and valid twelve hundred respectable G and young girls, can be broug feeling of romantic patriotian to be done in the American ejoined with a desire of rich e ne in the America

joined with a desire of rich MRS. HANN

This venerable lady ha the late Mr. Wilberforce to eaving to friends of the I her writings, and one no ness, purity and elevatio Christian character and notices are from London Died, on the 7th of Sen in Windsorsterrace, Clifto age, after a painful and Hannah More. Few per

Hannah More. Few per er degree of public esteem excellent and distinguishe attracted general notice by rary talent, and was honor quaintance of Johnson and Garrick, and of many other also who equally apprecia and superior intellect. However, it is existence, and the only out at the last, she quitted in bright circles of fusition at his of active. Christian composition of various we can be composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the composition of various we can be composited to the composition of various we can be compositioned to the omposition of various eject the religious impro-practical conduct beautification of her Christian p light of a widely extended she charmed by her means example, and knit closely warnth and constancy of and walked in an atmosphalight to do goods; the n delight to do goods; the n delight to do good; the policy felt the influence of he and her numerous schools improvement and edificati In these works of faith a for a long course of years

of four sisters who lived with mingled feelings of

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of our friendship. Since then I have known how need teaches prayer, and succour and deliverance But One to deliver out of all straits, from all evil!

A Redeemer from sin! A Helper, such as the Bible exhibits to us the Long Jesus Christ; who went about doing good, and had not himself where to lay his head; at whose coming, the lame walked, the lepers were cleansed, the deaf heard, the dead were raised, and to the poor the Gospel was preached; shom the winds and the sen obeyed, and who suffored little children to come to him, and took them in his arms and blessed them; who was with God nd was God and might have continued in that blesand came to them like one of themselves, that he might set them free by shedding his own blood; who teck no account of suffering or ignominy, and was obedient even unto death upon the cross, that he might accomplish his work; who came to the world to bless it, and yet received from it stripes and torure, and left it with a crown of thorns planted upon

Andrew, did you ever hear anything like it? It is indeed a mystery. We do not comprehend it. But it certainly comes out of Henren from God; for it bears the impress of Heaven's seal and is warm with

the tenderness of God's mercy.

One could brave the branding iron and the rack for the bare idea. He must be mad that can think of treating it with ridicule and searn. The man whose heart is in the right place will fall down in the dust to praise and pray.

Talk and write with me about it, then, Andrew,

friend of my heart, how and what you please. I will never be in debt to you for an answer. Yours, &c.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The First Report of the Boston Academy of Music was laid on our table some weeks ago. To the lovers of sacred music and to the public generally it is minportant document. It explains the principles and plans, and gives some account of the early ents of an Association that will undoubtedly exert a very great and happy influence in our coun-It now employs two Professors, Mesers, Low-Mason and George J. Welsh, in giving musical instruction on the plan adopted to considerable extent in Germany and Switzerland. Perhaps we cannot recommend the Academy to public notice and patronage more effectually than by copying he following extracts of a letter from Geneva to the

Editor of the Presbyterian:

"Two nights after my arrival at Geneva, having spent the daylight in the public walks, I was sauntering homeward, er adverimental, when a bell began to ring. Reflecting that it was the first Monday in the month, I imagined that some of the evangelical people might be observing the Monthly Concert. I accordingly followed the search, till it brought me to the door of the Eglise de la Fasterie, one of the principal city churches. The house was lighted, and a number of persons were standing round the doors. "What is this?" said I to one of them. "Monsiere, "est un chant: vous pources bien entrer." The door resisted my attempt, but a mement after it was opened from within. The doorkeeper asked whether Monsier was a foreigner, and invited me to ascend into the tribuse. I secordingly did so, and looking down saw the bedy of the church filled with well-deressed men and boys, while a great number of ladies were collected around the bedy of the church filled with well-dressed men and boys, while a great number of ladies were collected around the plopit. Over the "clerk's desk" was a large black-board with a piece of music scored in chalk. Before it stood a man with a long stick in his hand, with which he touched every note as it was song. I said to myself—"This is noble! A congregational singing school on a splendid scale. It was not in vain that Farel and Calvin insisted on the introduction of psalmody." I was more and more delighted as I watched the skilful and officient manner in which the leader managed the performance. He did not sing finiself, but marked the time for the whole, and by occaas I watched the skilful and officient manner in which leader managed the performance. He did not sing uself, but marked the time for the whole, and by occamal directions, by clapping his hands, stamping, &c. regard the forte and piano to perfection. When a mistake is made, he stopped them and corrected it. Nothing that I eread or heard went half so far towards making me betwee that a whole congregation might be taught to sing, ore was the proof surfeder and occular before me, and as I ieve that a whole congregation might be taught to sing there was the preof surfesh rand occlar before "me, and set istened to the majestic swell of that majestic instrument, the human voice, asked myself why the pairty organ above the pulpit was not threwn out of the window. I even went so far as to meditate an article for "The Preshyterian," lauding the zeal with which the modern Genevese, from infancy to heary hairs, apply themselves to psalmody, and calling upon the Christians of America to follow their example. My illusion was dispelled by a young man, who sat near me, and politely offered me half of his music book. This encuraged me to talk, so I asked him whether it was an ordinary thing. He said it was, and took place every week. "It is for the service in the church," said I interrogatively. "Oh, no Sir;" said he with a look of surprise. He then preceded to inform me, that about two months ago asociety was formed for the purpose of learning and practising the sational songs of Switzerland; that the number of members was about twelve hundred, and that this was one of their weekly meetings. Though such an association, under other circumstances, would have interested me deeply, I was so much disappointed on discovering my mistake, that I felt disposed to slight the whole affair. I might as well have felt disposed to walk on my head, for in a few minutes they despatched their evening task, and began to sing some airs which they had previously learned. The words of the songs, the wild pathos of the melodies, the richness of the hatmony, the amperance of the poolles, the richness of the hatmony, the amperance of the poolles, the richness of the hatmony, the amperance of the poolles, the richness of the hatmony, the amperance of the poolles, the richness of the hatmony, the amperance of the feet of the poolles. The words of the songs, the wild pathos of the melodies, the richness of the harmony, the appearance of the the words of the harmony, the richness of the harmony, the historical associations, mixed together, the historical associations, intexticating. One of the enough which was really into my enrs and brain, that I can eak so deeply into my enrs and brain, that I can eak so deeply into my enrs and brain, that I can eak so deeply into my enrs and brain, that I can eak so deeply into my enrs and brain, that I can eak so deeply into my enrs and brain, that I can eak so deeply into my enrs and brain of the enrichment of

get it, and if we once meet again, I engage to sing it can amore for your benefit."

"I have since attended a second meeting of the Societe de Chant National. They sang another air, wild and lively even to enthusiasm, containing a sellogy on Switzerland. This was executed with amazing spirit, as was another, a solemn fugue, perhaps a dirge, in which there was a sole by a female voice, alternating with a sepulchral bass by a handred and fifty voices, and terminating in a penetrating musical shrink of sill the parts together. This was the last piece, and was followed by a thunder of applianse from the performers themselves; or, as a man who sat by me-expressed it, "une explosion partrictique." I have since reased it, 'une explosion patriotique.' I have since ected that I was too hasty in abandoning my inchoate a nent. Though this was not a school of psalmody, it qually relevant and valid as a proof of possibilities. If elve hundred respectable Genevese, little tays, old men, nd young girls, can be brought into the harness by a mere eeling of romantic patriotism, what might not, ought not be done in the American churches from a sense of duty oned with a desire of rich enjoyment?"

MRS. HANNAH MORE.

This venerable lady has soon followed her friend the late Mr. Wilberforce to the grave, in a good old age, leaving to friends of the Redeemer a rich legacy in her writings, and one no less precious, in the loveliness, purity and elevation above the world, of her Christian character and example. The following notices are from London papers.

totices are from London papers.

Died, on the 7th of September, at her residence in Windsor-terrace, Clifton, in the 88th year of her age, after a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. Haunah More. Few persons have enjoyed a higher degree of public esteem and veneration than this excellent and distinguished lady. Early in life, she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honored with the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garriek, and of many other highly eminent individuals who equally appreciated her amiables qualities and superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted in the prime of her days the bright circles of fashion and literature, and retring late the neighborhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various greates the inchain of the composition of various greates. a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles. She was the delight of a widely extended sphere of friends, whom she charmed by her mental powers, edified by her example, and knit closely to her in affection by the warnth and constancy of her friendship. She lived and walked in an atmosphere of love, and it was her delight to do good; the poor for many miles round her felt the influence of her uncersing henevolence, and her numerous schools attested her zeal for the improvement and edification of the rising generation. In these works of faith and charity, she was sided for a long course of years by the concurring efforts of four sisters who lived with her, who regarded her with mingled feelings of admiration and affection, osition of various works, having for their ob-

and towards whom her conduct was ever marked by the kindest and most endearing consideration. It was truly a sisterhood animated by all the social and hospitable virtues.—Mrs. Hannah More's last illness was accompanied by feverish delirium, but the blessed influence of Christian habits was strikingly exemplified even under the decay of extreme old age and its attendant consequences. Not seldom she broke forth into earnest prayer and devout ejaculation, and invariably met the affectionate attentions of the friends who sedulously watched over her sick hed, by unceasing and most expressive returns of grateful love. The writer of this tribute to her memory saw her only the day before her last seizure, when she expressed to him in a most impressive manner the sentiments of a humble and pennient believer in Jeses Ciruser, assuming him that she reposed her hopes of salvation on his merits alone, and expressing at the same time a firm and joy?!. I reliance on his unchangeable promises. In her excellent writings she will live long, not only as one of the brightest ornaments of her sex, but as the benefactress of her species.

Funeral of Hannah More,—The remains of the late Mere was the same of the steam of the late Mere was the same of the late of the same of the brightest ornaments of her sex, but as the late Mere was the same of the same of the late Mere was the same of the same of the late Mere was the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of

benefactress of her species.

Funeral of Hannah More.—The remains of the late Mrs. Hannah More were removed on the 13th from Windsor terrace, Clifton, and interred in the family vault in Wrighton churchyard. After all the legacies are poid the residue. family vault in Wrighton churchyard. After all the legacies are paid, the residue goes to the Bristol Infirmary. She was the intimate friend of Mr. Wilberforce, and, like him, particularly wished her funcral should be devoid of public paraphernalia; but, in its stead, suits of mourning to be given to fifteen poor old men of her acquaintance. In this respect her wish has been obeyed. On passing through Bristol all the bells of the churches tolled; the entrance of her native parish was imposing. About a mile from Wrighton all the gentlemen of the neighborhood met the procession and for the last half mile, the road on the either side was lined with villagers, chiefly in black, scarcely one without a ribbon. At the entrance of the village, charity children amounting to more than 200, with a great number of the clergy in their gowns, headed the procession. Her remains lie near the grave of Locke.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

"Ought the present practice of holding two sesabolished?"

This question, Mr. Editor, is proposed in your last week' paper by a writer over the signature of G. S. P. as a suitable one to be publicly discussed by the superintendents and teachers of the Sabbath Schools in this city. The proposer of it, in a previous communication on the subject, says he has been " a superintendent of two different coun-try Sabbath Schools".---" has visited some fifty different Subbath Schools in the country"—and has resided a few months in this city; therefore he wishes to be heard and his opinions to have weight with the city teachers. No one can doubt that G. S. P. is familiar with Sabbath Schools as they are conducted in the country; but whether his knowledge can be advantageously applied to Sabbath Schools in this city, is questionable.

One session a day for Sabbath Schools in the country, or in small towns where the children are familiarly known to the Superintendent and teachers, and where the are or can be kept under the immediate inspection of their parents and guardians, may conduce more to the prosperity of the schools than two sessions. Even in the country, however, we have always supposed that two sessions day, if properly conducted, might be made interesting and profitable, both to children and teachers. In this perhaps we may have been mistaken. But with regard to this city, taking all things into consideration, we are satisfied that unless we have two schools a day, we might almost as well have none, so far as moral influence and salutary impression is concerned. For if we have but one sea sion a day, and that at noon, as ! believe is most generally the case where but one school is held, the children being free from restraint in the morning, will be out at play, in more moral pollution than can be counteracted by the most evoted attentions of the tenchers at the school in the afternoon. And, on the other hand, if the school is held in the morning, all the instructions given, and good impressions made, will be lost to a large proportion of the childpay but little attention to their morals; for they will not attend meeting in the afternoon unless they are with their teachers, or under their control.

That great improvements can be made in our Sabbath Schools we have no doubt; and we trust no efforts will be spared to render them both interesting and profitable. But two sessions a day we must have in this city, if we expect o do the children any goed; if one of them is only held long enough to collect the children and place them under the care of their teachers.

Your correspondent suggests the propriety of a public meeting for discussing the above question. We are very sorry that he has not been in this city more than a few months; for it is not more than a year, if I recollect right, ince this very subject was freely and fully discussed at one of the quarterly meetings of the Boston Sabbath School Union, and decided almost unanimously that it was expedient to hold two sessions a day. Had G. S. P. been present at that meeting and heard the subject discussed in all its bearings and relations, I have no doubt he would have voted for having two schools. G. S. P. says that our schools are in a very languishing

state. So they are; and so are our churches, and so are religious meetings of every description. When our churchchurches are in an interesting state, our Sabbath Schools are almost invariably so. We will, therefore close our remarks, Mr. Editor, which are as long again as we intended they should be, by quoting your own words on this subject; for they are exactly in point: "When teachers and parents shall have become awake and prayerful as they ought to be, the ways and means of improvement will soon suggest themselves." A SUPERINTENDANT.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.

MR. EDITOR,-The remarks in the Recorder of the 16th inst. in relation to the recent meetings at St. Paul's Church, and to the present state of the Temperance reformation in Boston, were striking, and I think just. Why is it, that while we have so much good speaking and fine writing on this subject in this city, so little progress is made? My impression is that we are too much accustomed and too much disposed to depend on the popular effect of great meetings and great names, and that the friends of temperance do not individually feel their responsibility, and do not exert all the influence they might, each in his own circle.

It is not the business of hundreds to make formal speeches in public meetings; but thousands may be daily exerting a powerful and salutary influence among those with whom they are associated in the pursuits of life. A few men are actively engaged in the good cause, who omit no opportunity to make an impression in favor of temperance. If the number of this class were increased ten fold, they would still find employment; -and would not the effect be increused in nearly the same proportion? AMANA.

DUTIES OF ELECTORS. - A spirited debate is going on in the Boston Young Men's Temperance Society on the following question:-

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society no individual should be elected to the office of Mayor or Alderman, who is in favor of licensing dram-shops."

We hope it will be continued till the members,

and all who hear the discussion, shall see clearly and feel deeply the extent of their responsibility for the moral results of the course they pursue as elec-tors. If men in office are really of use only 'to

Sir.—A correspondent of the Boston Recorder thinks there is much error in regard to the results of Sabbath Schools. In support of this opinion he mentions the number of teachers and scholars who are sometimes spoken of as having been hopefully converted through the influence of these schools. In the spoken of the American S. S. Union says:

"There have been added to the church of our Lord Jesus Christ, from schools connected with us, not less probably, than 20,000 teachers and 30,000 scholars." These large additions are often spoken of John by the American S. S. Union, but by individuals as the result of Sabbath School influence scentified. Our correspondent gave his reasons for thinking that other influences had a great deal to do in the case, and that a very large proportion of these additions might have been expected without Sabbath Schools. For any thing that appears in their Report det him. They merely state the fact, giving whan they think the probable number, of certain classes, who have united with the church. Our correspondent with the transmission of the sate that the states that the states that the good of the statement as probably not far or credit the Report. His remarks are directed to a point respecting which the Report is silent.—Out for the truth. He does not say one word to discretely the credit the Report. His remarks are directed to a point respecting which the Report is silent.—Out this you speak of him as "a aiming a deadly blow at the credibility of the A. S. S. Union's Reports," and as throwing out upon the public inside the middle and so throwing out upon the Editor of the Recorder for bring silium upon the Editor of the Recorder for the signing much things. Does your judgment pronounce it worthy of the venierable signature under which you write? If so, neither your judgment nor any account of the protesting spaint the device of the support of the Recorder for propositions and the protesting spaint the device of the support of the Recorder for propositions and the support of the Recorde nounce it worthy of the venerable signature under which you write? If so, neither your judgment nor your conscience can be trusted .- Your other imputations are of the same character, -as we would show had we not more important business.

WILD DICK AND GOOD LUTTLE ROBEN.—This is the title of Number Two by the author of "My Mother's Gold Ring." The two boys were neighbors and friends in childhood; but while Good Little Robin was brought up on Temperance principles, Wild Dick's education was in this wise:

in this wise:

He [Farmer Wild] preached against it [the Temperance Society] on all occasions, at the mill and the smithy, he town hall and the grocery store; but he was particularly cloquent upon training days, when the pail of punch was nearly drank out; for he was not one of those who preach and never practice. At that time he was not esteemed an intemperate man. To be sure, he was frequently in the habit of taking enough to make his tongue run fister than usual, and to light up, in his heart, a feeling of universal philanthropy; which invariably subsided ing of universal philanthropy; which invariably subsided after a good night's rest. Farmer Wild's wife derived a

ing of universal philanthropy; which invariably subsided after a good night's rest. Farmer Wild's wife derived a good deal of comfort from a cheering glass. It was particularly grateful on washing days; and she soon became convineed, that it tasted quite as well on any other day of the week. There was a time, when she was unwilling R that her neighbors should become acquainted with this disposition for liquor. She was then in the habit of indulging herself in the frequent ose of ten, at all hours of the day. She kept it in constant readiness on the apper shelf of the pantry closet.

Upon a certain day, little Dick was taken so suddenly and seriously ill, that his father went for Dr. Diver. The child was unable to stand, and was so drowsy, and sick at his stomach, that the family were fearful he had been poisoned; and the more so, as he had been seen playing before the apothecary's shop. Dr. Diver had recently precured a stomach pamp; and, as he was quite willing to try it, the experiment was immediately and successfully made upon little Dick, who was speedly roliseved of rather more than half a pint of strong milk punch. He stoutly denied, with tears in his eyes, that he had ever tasted a drop of any such thing; but finally confessed, that he had been sucking ten, as he had often seen his mother do, from the nose of her teapot, upon the upper shelf. Farmer Wild, in spite of his wife's remonstrances, took down the teapot unaveiled."

The chief object of the story is to show the influence of

Wild Diele (Richard Wild, Farmer W's, ean.) the practi-cability, the ways and means, and the results of reforma-tion. The narrative is full of life and interest; and the along, at various characters and practices that deserve to be distinguished in that way, have delicate points and are well-barbed.

Question - Where is "Observer." in whose pa per many of our readers were very much interested ! Answer .- Busy, doubtless, about other things; and only waiting for time, to pursue the important discussion which he has commenced.

Annals of Education.

gratified to learn that a subscription has been recommended to purchase and distribute to our libraries and public institutions, the published volumes of the Annals of Education .- A work which able teachers regard as a book of permanent value on this subject, will thus be made extensively useful, and its continued publication

it to be placed at the head of a new Theological Institution, to be established in Connecticut.

A Prospectus has been issued for the "Literary and Theological Review," to be published quarterly in New York. Rev. LEONARD WOODS, Jr. is the Editor; and the enterprize is recommended by Rev. Drs. Alexander. Miller, Hodge, E. Porter, Woods, Richards, E. Fiske, Griffin, Humphrey, and Nettleton.

I We conclude to-day our abstract of the Report of the A. B. C. F. M.

The favore of G. S. P. came to hand too late.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

VOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published weekly at the office of the Boston Recorder, Price One Dollar a year—six copies for five dollars.

CONTENTS OF No. 24.—The Library. Little Sarah, (with a Picture.)—Narrative. The Swiss Herd's Boy.—The Nursery. The Danger of Bad Habits.—Sabbath School. A Scholar turned Missionary. Natural History. Duel between a Bull and a Ram.—Religion. A Deaf and Dumb Christian.—Morality. Tobacco.—Obituary. Almira II. Gilbert.—Miscellany. Loan to a Highwayman. What a Little Boy did. Parents, pay all your pennies. Temptation Resisted. The two Little Boys. Industry and Allection. The Mother. How to catch Crows.—Poetry. What is Pleasure. To a Mother on the Death of her Child.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL,
Installed, at Lynnfield, on the 23d sit. Rev. Jonan Hill, as astor of the Congregations Church and Society in that town, be Meetinghouse recently erected by the Church and Society riptures by Rev. Mr. Jefferds of Middletown; Dedicatory ayer by Rev. Mr. Badger of Andover; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Beaveland of Salem; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Emerson of lem; Charge by Rev. R. Emerson of South Rending; Fellowing of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Penbody of Lvan; Concluding ayer by Rev. Mr. Holman of Saugus.

[Communicated.]

NOTICES.

The regular meeting of the Suffolk South Association, will be left at the house of the Rev. Mr. Phelps, No. 16, Orange street, houston, on Teseday, Nov. 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Boston, Oct. 28, 1835.

OLD COLOWY AUXILIARY DOMESTIC MESSIONARY SOCIETY.— The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Meet-inghouse of Rev. John Bigelow, at Rochester Centre, on Wed-nesday the 30th inst. P. G. Seabury, Sec'y.

Foreign.

London and Bourdeax dates are to Sept. 20. The Marquis of Wellesley has been appointed to succeed the Marquis of Anglesca as Lord Licutenant of Ireand.

The disappearance of the Cholera in London is officialy announced.

Politics of Europe.

A letter received in London from Berlin on the 20th of Sept. announces that the Prassian government had ordered a new levy of troops, and had contracted for a new loan. Holland also, it is said, had augmented her army, and was evidently expecting and preparing for war.

evidently expecting and preparing for war.

The foreign papers are filled with speculations relating to the Congress of the Northern Sovereigns in Bohemin. These are of course mere speculations, and are not founded upon any authentic information relative to the acts or designs of that body. It is generally stated in the English papers, that its object is the adoption of measures to counterset the influency of England and France in the affairs of Europe; nor would it be at all surprising, if it

BOSTON BECORDER.

The War in Portugal.

The War in Portugal.

Accamts had been received at Paris by express of an unsuccessful attack on Lisbon, which was made by the Miguelic forces on the 5th of September. The number of the Miguelic troops was represented by some as amouting to 16,000 men, and by others to 18,000, not remarkily well disciplined or provided; while Don Pedro hal 7000 men under the command of the Duke of Terceia, and 11,000 at Lisbon, which was also protected by the squadron of Admiral Napier.

The Lisbon Chranicle or the 7th sifys that the Miguelites has left 400 dead on the field of battle, among whom is a French General, commanding the cavalry; and some desertes have assured as that their loss is 1400 men.

The Phonicle also states that the troops of Don Miguel having diverted the coarse of the water which supplies Lisbon, number of vessels have been ordered, by a decree, toobtain supplies from the other side of the Tagus.

Dona Maria, the Queen of Portugal, was received on her arrial in England with distinguished honors. Site was accompanied by the Duchess of Braganza, who replied in her behalf to an address of congratulation made to the Queen by the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth. Letters if invitation to repair to London were there addressed to her by the King and Queen of England, and on her waythither she was every where welcomed by the people with cordial demonstrations of regard. On arriving at Winder's the was received with great respect by the Royal fasily. She has invited the Duchesses of Terceira and Planella, and the Counters de Ponza (late Mrs. Napier) to accompany her to Lisbon.

The Boyal Academy of Medicine and Surgery at Seville

The Boyal Academy of Medicine and Surgery at Seville have admited that the symptoms manifested in the case of variots persons in that city, are those of cholera. The cholera is at Avamonte as well as at Huelvos.

cholera is at Avamonte as well as at Huelvos.

Two remendous fires had occurred at Constantinople within aweek of each other, the first, of which destroyed 2,500 hauses, and the second 250 houses, and 600 shops. The cholera has again made its appearance in Russia, in the Givernments of Saratoff and Worenesh, and several places in the vicinity of Moscow. On the 5th of September the Emperor arrived at Schwedt, after a very perilous voyage in the Gulf of Finland. On the last of August, there was so violent a storm at St. Petersburgh, that part of the cit was under water, and a general inundation was apprehended.

sprehented.

The chief object of the story is to show the influence of the two styles of domestic education, and, in the two two styles of domestic education, and, in the person of Wild Disk (Bished Wild, Ferser W's ann.) the practice of the story is to show the influence of the two styles of domestic education, and, in the person of Wild Disk (Bished Wild, Ferser W's ann.) the practice of the story is to show the influence of the two styles of domestic education, and, in the person of Wild Disk (Bished Wild, Ferser W's ann.) the practice of the story is to show the influence of the two styles of domestic education, and, in the person of two styles of domestic education, and, in the style st

A letter from Vera Cruz dated, Sept. 22d says: " We have been severely scourged by the Cholera. Within about thirty days we have lost full one quarter of our esti-

A tremendous explosion of a powder magazine took place at Puebla, on the 22d of August, near 2 o'clock, P. M. The magnificent edifice of the Company (what Company we know not) had been used as an arsenal for artillery, shops of fabrication and other perposes. The sad catastrophe is attributed to five royalists, who had been banished to Acapulco, on account of another villary attempted on the night of July 18. In 24 hours after, about 107 dead bodies of the youth attached to the works, have been found among the ruins, and much more than that number were probably among the ruins not yet dug up or removed. The five conspirators were taken, and are to be examined before a council on the 27th. They are accused as accomplices in many other heinous and factions.

New Founts Oct 5 -We are informed from an an thentic source, that a special agent under authority from the President of the United States, clathed with full powers, for entering into a treaty with the Cherokees, has arrived at the Cherokee Agency, awaiting the session of the General Council, which convenes at Red Clay, on the 2d Monday of this month. We expressed our opinion sometime since, of the difficult position in which the President had placed himself in regard to the Cherokee case, and the distinct and the settlem of neutrinost neutral the Cherokees. time since, of the difficult position in which the President had placed himself in regard to the Cherokee case, and had adopted a system of operations to enroll the Cherokees by appointing three agents for that purpose, and finding the progress of this measure, upon the whole, unprofitable, we may safely presume, gave rise to the appointment of the fourth. The disposition of the Cherokees with regard to a new treaty, has been analterably fixed, from which they will not move, while justice has been loudly complaning of the flagrant violations of the seventeen existing treaties.—The Cherokees have been placed by circumstances in a novel and peculiar situation. They have purchased fairly the protection of their rights from the General Government, whose interposition at this crisis has been refused. The great principles involved and the value of the property, has compelled the Cherokees, however humilisting it may be, to intreat the government to reinstate them to their original rights. But in the meantime oppression and agents have increased to enable the government to force a treaty, while the former is pleading for relief, the latter has likewise made it its object to beg and tease for a treaty. This is the disgusting fruit of the inhuman policy, and we hope the Commissioner may have full authority to romove the great encreachment on the Cherokees, to the honor of the Government.

[Cherokee Phamix.

[Cherokee Phanix.

ALABAMA.—If the account given by the Charleston Courier of the character and proceedings of Owens, the intruder on the lands of the Creeks in Alabama be corintruder on the lands of the Creeks in Alabama be correct, little sympathy will be excited by his fate. This person, according to the Courier, went upon these lands for the purpose of defrauding the Indians of their property, he had dispossessed one man of his house and land, and a young girl of a valuable farm, and had broken her arm for complaining of his conduct; he had robbed the Indian graves for the ornaments and beads deposited in them, which he afterwards publicly exposed for sale. For these outrages, he was ordered by the Marshal to leave the country but refused; when those who were directed to remove him were attempting to effect it, he endeavored to blew them ap with gampowder; and it was while in the act of violent and armed resistance, that he was shot. The Marshal had more than once obtained from him promises to depart, which were repeatedly broken. ses to depart, which were repeatedly broken.

ises to depart, which were repeatedly broken.

A New ADVENTURE.—We heard of a little occurrence which took place in Oswego some day last week, which is too good to be lost. It was something after this sort. An Irish woman in the upper part of the village, who had more children than spare moments to take care of them, bethought herself at a busy moment of a way in which she could keep one of her fittle 'blessings' est of mischief; so with all a mother's care she put him very smagly in a harrel near the door, the lower portion of which was fall of rags. For some time the little fellow was as happy as could be desired; and the good woman almost banished the thought of him from her mind. But at length, thinking to go eat and praise him for his stillness she looked about for the barrel—bet lo! it was not! Barrel, child and rags, had all vanished together! She became alarmed, and for some time ran about, inquiring for the 'dear little jewel, sure, that he was,' antil after some time spent in this way, it was recollected by some of the noighbors, that the barrel had been soon an hour or so before rolling

with considerable speed down the bank adjoining the house, into the river. All at once this flashed across her mind—the barrel had been carelossly placed upon a poise on the verge of a hill—by the merry movements of the boy it had been started from its place. She hastoned down the bank, which in this place is not far from one handred feet high, with a descent of from 70 to 80 degrees—and there found her little fellow just crawling from his playbouse, which was partly floating in the water. Just before touching the water, the barrel must have taken a leap off an abrupt cliff, of about 10 feet; and it is remarkable that the little fellow's life was preserved—we believe he received not the slightest injury. Mothers should take this as a warning to be cautious how they barrel up their children; for, although in this case it did not end fatally, yet it is not every boy that will bear such a banging as the one in question must have experienced.

[Auburn paper.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Commonwealth Bank in Boston recently declared a dividual of 3 per cent. We state this fact in answer to an inquiry of a distant Subscriber. His letter cost us 18 cents postage, which should have been paid by him when he sent the letter of inquiry.

The Irving mania seems to be extending in England. A late London paper says: "Yesterday the congregation of an Episcopal chapel in Chelsen, of which the Rev. Mr. Owen is the minister, were alarmed by the sudden interruption of the service, occasioned by a Mr. Byfield, the father-in-law of the minister, and a gentleman of great respectability, who pronounced in a loud voice some short sontences concerning the second appearance of Christ. It is said that Mr. Owen himself is inoccufated with the mania.

A letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Chicago, 25th Sept. says: "The Indians agreed to a treaty this day which will be signed to-morrow, by which they cede all the country North West of Chicago, and will migrate West next sammer. A better treaty has been effected than was anticipated."

than was anticipated."

The United States' ship Delaware, of 80 guns, which sailed from New York on the 11th of August, with Mr. Livingston, envey of the United States to France, urrived at Cherbourg on the evening of the 12th ult.

A letter from Johnstown, about 50 miles west of Albany,

There is scarcely a greater degree of mortality on record There is scarcely a greater degree of morbitly on record as occurring in one family, than that mentioned as baring recently taken place in the family of Daniel Bamby, of Berks county Pa. From the 28th of Aug. to 22d Sept. no less than seven members of this family, including its head, were carried off. A general want of cleanliness, and a cellar filled with stagnant water, are said to have been the probable cause of this musual fatality in one house-badd.

hold.

Colonel Greenwood Laflore, late principal Chief of the
Chectaw Indians, is announced as a candidate for a seat in
the Lagislature of Mississippi.

The Crawfordville (Indiana) paper of the 2d inst.

speaks of a destructive hurricano which visited that part of the country two or three days previously, prostrating trees, fences, &c. unroofing houses, and killing cattle and horses. Several persons were wounded, and two or three

The journeymen tailors in New York have turned out for higher wages, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining them. The Journal of Commune says they besiege the stores of the manufacturers and render it dangerous for any one, so disposed to take work at the old prices.

four years, 446 were the consequence of quarrels in tip-

The Newark, New Jorsey, Advertiser, states that the wife of Abraham Eghert, of West Bloomfield, recently committed saicide to avoid the sufferings she endured from a drunken husband. One of the largest wool growers in New South Wales

is Thomas Terry, Esq. whose property is estimated at 25,000l. per annum. This individual once ranked as humble as Tom Terry the convict.

ble as I om Lerry the convict.

At the late term of the Superior Court for Wake county,
(N. C.) John G. Womack was tried for forgery and convicted. The jury, in consequence of the youth of the prisoner, and the "respectability of his connections, unanimously recommended him to the clemency of the Governor, requesting that so much of the sentence as pre-scribes the infliction of a corporeal punishment, be dis-

Mappinges.

In this city, Mr. Charles E. Davis, to Miss Eunice C. E. Coller, both of this place—Mr. Enoch Dana, to Miss Lucy Hazen, of Boston—Mr. George Gangler, to Miss Hannsh M. Rapps, formerly of Salem—Mr. George W. Phipps, to Miss Clarians Stanford—Mr. Henry Rulley, to Miss Nancy A. Eston.

In Charlestown, Mr. Jonas Bennett, to Miss Celina Grovir.

In Charlestown, Mr. Jonas Bennett, to Miss Celina Grovir.

In Rasbury, Mr. Andrew C. Thompson, to Miss Eliza Perkins, formerly of Kennebunk, Me.

In Brookline, Ms. H. S. Barlow, merchant, of this city, to Miss Sophis A. Penniman.

In Quincy, Mr. Morrell B. Whitcher, to Miss Mary Am Hayden, both of M. Sampel P. L. Hunatable, to Miss Eliza V. Cushing.

Mr. John Parks, Jr. to Miss Sophis Natting.

ton, Mr. John Parks, Jr. to Miss Sophia Nutting.

In this city, Mr. George Harrison Otis, son of Hon. Harrison G. Otis, 23 years—Nr. Joel Wheeler, 44—Mrs. Malinda, wife of Mr. Moses Wood, 30—Charles Long Tappan, 22, only son of Charles Tappan.

In Rochury, Miss Sarah Cass, of Candia, N. H. 56. Her relatives and french have the consolition to hope that their loss is

trees and trees have the consolition in hope that their teacher the unspeciable gain.

In Borchester, Mrs. Abigati Baker, 77.

In Saugus, Oct. 17, Miss frens Upham, daughter, of Essa Upham, 12.

In Sangua, Oct. 17, mass reces openin, magazer, or an op-ham, 12.

In New Bedford, Mr. John Bandall, 20, mid, 44.

In West Himsdale, N. Y. Muss Betsey Guid, 44.

In Dartmenth, New Hill, 18.

In Martmenth, New Holder, 18.

In Martmenth, New Holder, 18.

In Martmenth, New Holder, Tenence MeReide, 192, a recolutionary martmenth of the New York, Tenence MeReide, 192, 1—18.

In Martmenth, 18.

In Windown, N. H. Dect. 22, Reitsy Caroline Park, 32.

In Portland, Mr. Henry Hamilton, of Fravincetown.

TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE HEART and Great Intelligence in the French.

New Edition. Practicle of Physic: comprising most of the Diseases not treated of in "Diseases of Females" and "Diseases of Chillier," by William P. Dewees, M. D.

Fenns Cyclopedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful

Children, by Vulman P. Penny Cyclopedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Fact 8, with Supplements Vol. III. No. 1, The Fearl and Literary Gazette. Village Belles, a Novel, in 2 vols.

A Gude to sa Irish Gontleman in his search for a Beligion, by Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, A. M. Rector of Killyansa. Mrs. Martineau's New World. Providence as manifested through baract, by Harriet Martineau.

Bickusell's Counterfeit Detector, a Bank Note List.

Just received by LitLLY, WAIT & CO. 12t Washington street.

Get. 30.

NO 17-PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.—Part 2,—No. 4.—Con-resus.—The Coach Dog—Of Value—The Chamois—Chi-need Writing—New Zeninders—Courage and Cowardice—The Punp—Manners of the Jews—The Little Wood Merchant—The Purple Finck—The Basket of Plums—Magnetical Experiments, &c. &c. Co. Just 1904; WAIT & CO. Oct. 39.

AMBERST ACADEMY.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

A. ANOS BULLABD, Jr. A. B. is about to take charge of this Academy as Principal. The Trustees feel assure that he is worthy of each considered, and respectfully mend the Institution to a continuance of that liberal patronage which it has uniformly received. It is their design that very particular attention to given to the Classical department, and that no pains shall be agreed to render this Academy, as it has been for several years, a valuable nursery to the Colleges. The winter term will commence on Wednesday the 11th of December. Tultion, in the English department, is \$44 and in the Classical, 30 per quarter. This is in all cases to be paid in a vance, and no amount will be received for a shorter perced that was the control of the control o

per week.

The Principal is willing to receive a number of lads or young gentlemen under his particular care, and to defray all their necessary expenses for a reasonable compensation. He has for this purpose with the substitution of the purpose of the development of the developm

WEBSTER'S IMPROVED GRAMMAR. FOR Sale by DURRIE & PECK, New Haven.

FOR Side by DURRIE & PECK, New Haven.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

THIES Grammar corrects many mistakes which occur in all the Grammar corrects many mistakes which occur in all the Grammars of the English Lattguage make size parts of speech, one called an Article. This is an error: the article, improperly so called, is an adjective in all languages. The second control of the control of the article, improperly so called, is an adjective in all languages. The second control of the second control of the article, improperly so called, is an adjective in all languages. The second control of the articles, improperly so called, is an adjective in all languages. The second control of the s

President Dwight's Decisions in Yale College.

A letter from Johnstown, about 30 miles west of Albany, states that there was ice sufficiently strong to bear a person's weight, on the 16th inst.

It snowed at Saratoga Springs for nearly two hours on Sunday of last week.

The Right Hon. Lady Langford and suite arrived at New York on Tuesday evening in the Philadelphia, and took up her residence at the American Hotel.

Appointment by the President.—Peter V. Daniel of Richmond, Virginia, to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney, resigned.

Intelligence has been received at N. York, via Canton, that a commercial treaty has been formed between our government and that of Siam.

The coat of the Lt. Governor of Liberia, was completely ruined at a meeting held in Philadelphia a few evenings since, by some oil of vitriol, thrown upon it by some of the anti-colonization party.

The Northampton Courier states that the first snow of the season fell in that vicinity on last Sanday week. There was snow at Albany the same day.

There has been a violent storm on Lake Erie, in which many vessels were damaged. At Buffalo, some stores were unroofed, and much lumber, &c. carried away.

The American Institute at New York has awarded premium for Leeches raised in that city from foreign ones.

A Rhode Island Jary, in a case of homicide tried before

wayland's Gurney—Price 30 cents.

A Rhode Island Jury, in a case of homicide tried before them, brought in a verdict of voluntary manulaughter; we should think this was equal to wifful murder.

The whole amount of Banking Capital in Philadelphia, is \$30,000,000. Of Insurance do \$5,086,000. The word of the second day of November a Convention is to meet at Warren, in Trumbull county, Ohio, composed of citizens from various counties in that state, and in Pennsylvania, to consider the subject of constructing a Canal to intersect the Pennsylvania Canal and join it with the Ohio Canal.

There is scarcely a greater degree of mortality on record

HENRY'S COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE—Price \$10-in s vols, super-royal two, fine paper, thundsomely bound in extra shp, with reliced bunds and spring below, with practical remarks and observations; now greatly more, the best of renderment of the accred text in separate vortees, at the laws of renderment of the new of the pages, and the insection of the Polygloi marginal readings on the pages, and the insection of the Polygloi marginal readings and the reservation of the Polygloi marginal readings, and an elegant portrait from a steel engraving.

In order to insure the correct execution of this valuable Commentary, it has, at axtra axpasses, been carefully compared with several of the most approved editions, and prepared to rithe press from Baxter's London edition of 1811, (and to be the most correct edition ever published) edited by the Rev. George Burder and Rev. Robert Hughes, A. M.

The new arrangement of the sacred text, and the insertion of

and Rev. Robert Hughes, A. M.
The new arrangement of the sacred text, and the insertion of
the Polygist marginal references and the various readings, the
publishers conceive will greatly enhance its value, and in this
belief they are sustained by the opinion of many eniment-elergy.

men.

Tr Every tenth copy ordered by elergymen, will be gratuitous.

The Every tenth copy ordered by elergymen, will be gratuitous are selected from many other.

The following recommendations are selected from many oners equally favorable.

From the Rev. James Milnor, DD. Rector of St. George's Church,

stores of the manufacturers and render it dangerous for any one, so disposed to take work at the old prices.

The first experiment in splitting rocks by lightning was made in Prussia in the year 1811. An aperture was made in Prussia in the year 1811. An aperture was made in the rock, and a long iron rod inserted, turminating in a point. The lightning was attracted by it in a shower and shivered an immense rock into fragments.

A fire broke out in the village of Somerset, Pa. on the morning of the 16th inst, which nearly destroyed the town. Upwards of thirty families are turned homeless into the streets. Stores, offices, shops, taverns,—all have been consumed. Some private families have lost all; some have saved much of their farniture. The whole loss is not less thin \$100,000.

The philosopher Haller noted 1000 individuals who lived to be over 100 years of age. Of this number 894 lived from 100 to 110 years; 62 from 110 to 120; 29 from 120 to 130; and 15 from 130 to 140.

Mr. Outelet, in his criminal statistics, states that of 1129 murders committed in France, during the space of four years, 446 were the consequence of quarrels in tipping shops."

Your friend and servant in the Gospel; Thes. McAULEY.

Ma. H. C. Sheidurt,—Bir,—It affords ds much pleasure to learn that you are about to publish a cheap, but handsome edition of Henry's Commentary on the Bible. Your arrangement of the sacred text, in separate verse, at the head of the page, with the addition of the Polygiot marginal references, and the various readings, we conceive to be highly judicious, and will entitle your edition to a decided preference. As the form of your proposed edition of this valuable work is eligible, and the price so very moderate, we unticipate for it a large patronage, and extensive usefulness.

and extensive usefulness,
SPENCER H. CONE, Pastor of the Oliver street Baptist Church,
New York.
Chas. G. Sommers. Pastor of the South Baptist Church, New D. Dunnan, Paster of the Beriah Baptist Church, New York, W. R. WILLIAMS, Paster of the Baptist Church meeting, in

ARCHIBALD MACLAY, Paster of the Mulberry street Buptist JONATHEM GOING, SECTEMPY OF THE AMERICAN DAYS.

MR. SLEIGHT,—Sir.—I am highly gratified to learn that you re shout to publish an edition of Henry's Commenters. It would be altered superflowed for more applications of the commenter of the control of the commentary of the control of the commentary in the control of the commentary in the



(At Sign of Books and Apparatus.) No. 120 Washington street, Boston.

PROWN & PERICE, constantly keep for sale and manufacture. Scinool. Apraxavus. of all kinds, comprising the Astronomical, Geometrical, Arithmetical, Phinsophical, Chemical, Electrical, 4r.

B. & P. arc having devised and manufactured at all times, new and useful articles of apparatus. The great importance of APPARATUS is more appreciated, its superiority to mere acceptance to have ledge, in some achievance, and the demand duly increasing. dily increasing. Cachemine and Schools, sopplied upon the ordinate comment of the commentating terms.

Orders solicited and punctually answered. Apparaise so, Por sale as shover, at lowest prices, School, and other Booss, in all their variety.

Oct. 2. Oct. 2.

LADIES' FUR CAPES.

LADIES' FUR CAPES.

FOR Sale at 13 Washington street; by HARVEY WILLSON,
Ladies' Fur Capes,
Super Otter Capes,
For Seel and Genet Collars,
Mens' and Boys' Lioth and Leather Cape.
Also,—A full succritate of Benever Nap and imitation Beaver
Hats. All of the shove articles, (with a variety of others usually
to be found in Bartstrees) will be solid, wholesale and retail, aschemp as can be bought elsewhere in the city.

Sept. 23.

Notice.

HIE person who bought, on Tuesday morning last, several, copies of Tract No. 71, "The Bible above all price," is secured to call at the Tract Depository, 5 Corabill, or to send name and place of residence. 8 BLISS, Sec. of Am. Tr. Sec.

POETRY.

COLONIZATION. ggested by the recent Meeting at Masonic Hal

Hark! o'er the land a trumpet voice,
Whose loud awakening call,
Bids hearts, once wrapped in gloom, rejoice,
As misery's fetters fall.
That voice shall peal from deep to deep,

As misery's fetters fall.

That voice shall peal from deep to deep,
From echoing shore to shore,
Till Afric's down-trod sons shall weep,
And toil and groan no more!

And ye who sit in purple pride;
In vain may close your ear;
With lip of scorn the cause deride,
And pass it with a sneer.
For on that realm of we and night
Shall rise a brighter day,
Commingling with mmd's deathless light,
Religion's holier ray.

Religion's hoiter ray.

It is a blessed thing to break
Dark slavery's cankering chain,
And bid the long dimm'd eye awake
To freedom's light again.
But, O thrice blessed, from the soul
Its fetters to unbind,
And o'er its waken'd vision roll
The glorious light of mind.

It shall be done! for lofty hearts
To that high task have bent,
Whose holy zeal till life departs,
Shall bern with that intent.
It shall be done! for even now
The deed hath won success,
And God benignant stoops below,
To succor and to bless.

For this the statesman's heart is stirr'd, Till kinding thought breaks forth, In words whose startling tones are heard O'er all the listening earth.— For this the man of God doth pray,

Pause not till holy light illume Dark Ethiopia's bounds, Dark Ethiopia's bounds,
And pierce the deep and brooding gluon
That all that land surrounds! Then shall rich blessings on your head By countless hearts be given, For that your voice bath heralded Their happy path to beaven!

[Churchman

Temperance.

LAWS, Which authorize the Traffic in Ardent Spirit as drink, morally wrong.

IV. Laws which authorise the licensing of men t traffic in ardent spirit, violate the first principles of political economy, and are highly injurious to the wealth of a nation.

The wealth of a nation consists of the wealth of all the individuals that compose it. The sources of wealth are labor, land, and capital. The last is indeed the product of the two former; but as it may be used to increase their value, it is considered by writers on political economy, as one of the original sources of national wealth. Whatever lessons either of these, or their productiveness when employed upon each other, lessens the wealth of the country. Capital may be employed in two ways; either to produce new capital, or merely to afford gratification, and in the production of that gratification be consumed, without replacing its value. The first may be called capital, and the last expenditure. These will of course bear inverse proportions to each other. If the first be large, the last must be small, and vice versa. Without any change of the amount of wealth capital will be increased by the lessening of expenditure, and lessened by the increase of expenditure. Although the manner of dividing makes no difference with the present amount of national wealth, it makes a great difference with the future amount; as it alters materially the sources of producing it, the means of an equal, or increased reproduction.

For instance, a man fond of noise and excited agreeably by the hearing of it, pays a dollar for gunpowder, and touches fire to it. He occasions an entire loss of that amount of property. Although the powder maker and the merchant, may both have received their pay, if it her not benefited the man to him it has been a total loss; and if the sate of it was no more profitable than would have been the sale of some useful article, it has been an entire loss to the community. And if by the explosion the man is burnt, partially loses his reason, is taken off for a all the individuals that compose it. The sources of wealth are labor, land, and capital. The last is in-

some useful article, it has been an entire loss to the community. And if by the explosion the man is burnt, partially loses his reason, is taken off for a time from business, and confined by sickness to his bed, must have nurses, physicians, &c. the loss is still increased. And if he never recovers fully his health, or reason, suffers in his social affections and moral sensibility, becomes less faithful in the education of his children, and they are more exposed to temptation and ruin, and he is never again as able or willing to be habitually employed in productive labor, the nation loses equal to the amount of all these put together. And if his example leads other men to spend, and to suffer in the same way, the loss is still farther increased; and so on, through all its effects.

And even though the powder maker and the mer-And even though the powder maker and the merchant have made enormous profit, this does not prevent the loss to the community; any more than the enormous profit of lottery gamblers, or counterfeiters of the public coin, prevents loss to the community. Nor does it meet the case, to say that the property only changes hands. This is not true. The man who sold the powder made a profit of only a part even of the money which the other man paid for it; while he lost not only the whole, but vastly more. The whole of the original cost was only a more. The whole of the original cost was only a particular to the control of the case, to say that the property only changes hands. This is not true. The man who sold the powder made a profit of only a part even of the money which the other man paid for it; while he lost not only the whole, but vastly more. The whole of the original cost was only a more than the control of the case, to say that the profit of education, no power, no policy will correct public the administration of category in the control of the case, to say that the profit of education, no power, no policy will correct public and cause for thankfulness, which t

lete; that others have suffered a change of signification in the common usage, and of course do not now present, to the ordinary reader, the true sense of the original scripture or word of God; that other words are unintelligible to illiterate readers and such as have not access to commentaries, who constitute the most numerous class of readers; that some words and phrases are so indecent that they cannot be read before a promiscuous audience, nor uttered in company without a violation of good manners; yet in schools, pupils are required to read passages so containing words, which if uttered in company on other occasions, would exclude a person from decent society; that the language of the common version, in many passages, is ungrammatical or different from the best usage in other writings; that the inaccuracies and improprieties of expression being very numerous, probably amounting to thousands.

These reasons have satisfied me that a revision of the language of the common version is not merely a matter of expediency, but an indispensable duly which the friends of the sacred oracles owe to the

Christian community.
In my view, the Bible is the principle fountain of In my view, the Bible is the principle fountain of all good principles, not only in religion, but in mor-als and polities; the pure source of all rational, civ-il and ecclesinstical liberty; although by an abuse of its precepts and doctrines, and by excluding the great mass of population from access to the book, interested, selfish and ambitious men, have in Eu-rope, perverted its authority and made it the instru-ment of the worst species of despotism. From this rope, perverted its authority and made it the instru-ment of the worst species of despotism. From this despotism man may be disenthrailed by the general use of the Bibbe, and a clear understanding of its doctrines and precepts in their geneine simplicity. To accomplish this end, it seems to be expedient and even necessary that the popular version should be so pure and free from exceptionable words and phrases as to be inviting, and so plain as not to be suscentified of miscingregation.

phrases as to be inviting, and so plain as not to be susceptible of mis-interpretation.

If we may judge from the great efforts making to improve education in our seminaries of learning, it appears to be a common belief that human literature, arts and sciences, if properly cultivated, will correct public morals, restrain vice, and preserve our civil institutions from corruption. But the history of nations and next experience do not authorize this extensions. tions and past experience do not authorise pectation. Learning, arts and science refine an ners, change the character of vice, and multi-the conveniences and temporal enjoyments of a to an indefinite extent. But as a general fact, the to an indefinite extent. But as a general fact, they do not mend the heart, nor make men what God requires them to be. On the other hand, an undue attention to human learning, to improvement in arts, and to the external decorations of society, often has the contrary effect, by diverting the mind from the more important object of cultivating moral and religious improvement.

In pages General and pagen from, vice and prefigers manners increased, pari passu, with every species of improvement in arts and learning; and to such an enormity had corruption advanced in Rome in the age of Livy, the most splendid era of her literature, that the historian affirms such to be the condition of the state, that the vices of the citizens could

dition of the state, that the vices of the citizens could

dition of the state, that the vices of the citizens could be neither corrected nor endured.

The almost universal prevalence of infidelity among the literati of Germany and France, furnishes living testimony that human learning has little or no effect in preserving correct moral and religious principles in a nation. And I may appeal to all history and to universal experience for proof that no considerable reformation in morals and religion has ever been accomplished among a people, except by means of Christian principle.

To the Bible we are indebted for all moral and religious improvement; and without a more extensive influence of that book upon the belief and the practice of our citizens, no improvement in a system

Journal of a Voyage on the Western Coast of Afri-ca.—This work is the production of Mr. Peter Leon-ard, a Surgeon in the British Navy, who visited the Western Coast of Africa in 1830, 1831, and 1832, in the ship Dryad. We allude to it now, principally for the purpose of combining some of the particu-lars of which it informs as, relating to the prosecu-tion of the slave-trade. In the Bay of Benguela, International of All Control of New York and Liberty and Second Hyperson Market reproduction of All by the increase of Expenditure in proportion to the capital, is dependent to the capital of the control of the international control of the internat

that those farmers were ruined. In many cases too, their children were ruined; and the community was deprived of the benefits which they might otherwise have conferred upon it. Nor was this all, but many of them were thrown as a public burden into the alms-house, to be supported by a tax on the sober and industrious. Another part were corrupting the children and youth, and demoralizing society by the influence of their loathsome and pestificrous example. Was not that merchant then prosecuting a husiness which, toward the community, was palpably unjust? And are not the laws which sanction it, equally unjust? What moral right have legislators to pass laws, which enable men (egally to injure their fellow men, to increase their taxes, and expose their children to drunkenness and ruin?

Miscellany.

Misce

hours. One of them, the Rapido, had two bundred and four slaves on board, the other, the Regulo, had no more than two. During the chase, the rows of these vessels were seen throwing the slaves over board two by two, shackled together by the ancies board two by two, shackled together by the ancles; and in this way upwards of one hundred and fifty perished, the whole having disappeared with the exception of two, before the tender reached be spot. The reason of this sacrifice of life was, that if no slaves had been found on board these vessels, the commander of the British ship would have been liable to severe penalties for detaining them.

[Daily Advetiser.

rateful survivor and his grateful family, to whom he was thus restored, record the magnanimity, to whom he regularized according to their own countrymen may have been alte to find out in them by an an acquaintance of years. We have at this moment a young Caffer Chief it one of our missionary stations, who is vindicating he character of his countrymen, and exposing the cruety of have at this moment a young Caffer Chief it one of our missionary stations, who is vindicating he character of his countrymen, and exposing the cruety of and injustice with which they have been teated, in our public journals, with an ability superior to that of any of his numerous and virulent assailants within the colony. Contemplated through themedium of their own superstitions, or that of their general condition, we might hastily pronounce them to be inferior to the white race; but on those paints they lose nothing by a comparison with our own European an ancestors.

[Philip's Letter.]

COMMONSEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DY HIS EXCELLENCY

LEVI LINCOLN,
OVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE. FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIFING AND PRAISE.

A REVIEW of the blessings, which a Beneficent Providence has vouchsared to the People of this Commonwealth, through the past year, must fill their Hearts with a sense of dependence upon the Divine Bounty, and move their Lips to expressions of Adoration, Gratitude and Praise.

After the manner to which they have been accustomed, and with the advice and consent of the Executions Council Lower with the residue to the Council Counci

tomed, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I now invite them, unitedly, to offer to ALMGHTY GOD their ascriptions of ThASKSGIVING, in the observance of Thursday the heenly-eighth day of November next, as a Reliators Festival throughout the Commonwealth.

Inspired with a sentiment of pious and reverential acknowledgement for the Mercies they have experienced, may they, on that day, on altars dedicated to the worship of the Most High, present the incense of a fervent spirit rejoicing in the moral government of the Universe, and confiding in the promises and sanctions of the Divine Law.

May their devotions be enkindled to a higher glow of gratitude, by recounting together, the especial cause for thankfulness, which their individual, relative, and social condition creates;—that Life

the means of abundant supply furnished to demands for subsistence;—that occupation in the Arts, and employments in all the Departments of useful in-Jopps, and Athens, which vessel shall remain about

for it; while he lost not only the whole, but vistly more. The whole of the original cost was only against part of the loss to the luyer, and to the nation. The merchant gained mobing of the time, and other numerous expences, which the buyer lost; nor does he in any way remunerate the community for that loss.

Suppose that man, instead of buying the powder, had bought a pair of shoes; and that the tanner and the shoemaker had gained in this case, what the powder-maker and the merchant gained the tother; and that by the use of the shoes, though they were finally worn out, the man gained twice and unit ast completed the ruin of ancient free states, and which are multiphying and increasing in this country with appalling rapidity, we must place the country with appalling rapidity, we must place the country with appalling rapidity, we must place the country with appalling rapidity with a promoted the benefit of all.

This illustrates the principle with regard to artest the promote benefit of all.

This illustrates the principle with regard to artest the promote benefit of all.

This illustrates the principle with regard to artest the promote benefit of all.

This illustrates the principle with regard to artest the promote benefit of all.

This illustrates the principle with regard to artest the promote benefit of all.

This illustrates the principle with regard to artest the promote benefit of all.

This illustrates the principle with regard to artest of the cost, but the buyer loses the whole; and he loses the time employed in obtaining and drinking it. He loses also, and the community loses, equal to all its deteriorating effects upon it in style and phraseology in the least degree repulsive and drinking it. He loses also, and the community loses, equal to all its deteriorating effects upon in a tyle and phraseology in the least degree repulsive and frinking it. He loses also, and the community is posses, equal to all its deteriorating effects upon in style and phraseology in the least degree repulsive and frinkin

the ancient naturalist almost literally, in the follow

the ancient naturalist amost mounty, in the beautiful passage.

"Branching so broad along, that in the ground The bending twigs take root; and daughters grow About the mother tree; a pillared shade. High over-arched, with echoing walks between. There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat, Shelters in cool; and tends his pasturing herds At loop-holes cut through thickest shade."

At loop-holes cut through thickest shade."

Some specimens of the Indian fig-tree are mentioned as being of immense magnitude. One near Mangee, twenty niles to the westward of Patna, in Bengal, spread over a diameter of 370 feet. The entire circumference of the shadow at noon was 1165 feet, and it required 920 feet to surround the fifty or sixty stems by which the tree was supported. Another covered an area of 1700 square yards; and many of planet eneal dispussions are found in difference of these tends of the standard forms. fifty or sixty stems by which the tree was supported. Another covered an area of 1700 square yards; and many of almost equal dimensions are found in different parts of India and Cochin China, where the tree grows in the greatest perfection. A particular account of the banian tree (sometimes called the pagod tree) is given in Cordiner's "Ceylon." Mr. Southey has also described it both in the spirit of a poet and a naturalist.

"Twas a fair scene wherein they stood, A green and sunny glade amid the wood; And in the midst an aged Banian grew.
It was a goodly sight to see

That venerable tree,
Far o'er the lawn, irregularly spread,
Fifty straight columns propt its lofty head;
And many a long depending shoot,
Seeking to strike its root,
Straight like a plummet, grew towards the ground.
Some on the lower boughs, which crossed the ir way,
Fixing their bearded fibres, round and round,
With many a ring and wild contortion wound;
Some to the passing wind, at times, with sway
Of gentle motion swung;
Others of younger growth, unmoved, were hung
Like stone drops, from the cavern's fretted height.
Beneath was smooth and fair to sight,
Nor weeds not briefer deformed the natural floor;

Lake stone drops, from the cavers is retuct beginBeneath was smooth and fair to sight.

Nor weeds nor briers deformed the natural floor;

And through the leafy cope which bowered it o'er

Came gleams of checkered light.

So like a temple did it seem, that there

A pious heart's first impulse would be prayer.

The reason of this sacrifice of life was, that if no slaves had been found on board these vessels, the commander of the British ship would have leen liable to severe penalties for detaining them.

[Daily Advertiser.]

Capacity of the African Race.

So far as my observation extends, it appears to me that the natural capacity of the African is nothing inferior to that of the European. At ourschools, the children of Hottentots, and Bushmen, of Caffers, and Bechuanas, are in no respect behind the thildren of European parents: and the peoplen to urbinsions are in many instances superior in intelligence to those who look down upon them at belong ing to an inferior caste. The natives belond the colony live in a world of their own, and thy know little of our world, but we know less of this than they do of ours. In point of abilities and good feelings, I consider the Caffers on the bordes of the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society that find ther way to the refuse of English society the the faculty these people hage in discovering the spirit and character of men when the proposal and the only question was most determity; when the hearts out; but it was a partial and cruel relief. It would out; but it was a partial and cruel relief. It would out; but it was a partial and cruel relief. It would not contain the whole, a

his family from Sodom, by Kuness; The two disciples at Emmaus, by Titian; The crossing with thorns, by Titian; The deluge, by Poussin; The descent from the cross, by Jouverer; and the marriage supper of Cana, by Paul Verdorese, with oneny others famous for their excellence in the various qualities in the art of painting.

[A: Y. Obs. MORAL INFLUENCE.—The number of criminals

who have recently been inmates of our county jail, is greater than ever was before known. It may not cause of the increase of crime? Greater efforts were never made at any age of the country for the suppression of vice and the advancement of morality. It is not our purpose at this time to go into any sepenlations relative to the causes which produce the prevailing enormites. One fact, however, has come to our knowledge deserving mention.—We have been at the pains to make enquiry concerning the habits of such of the criminals in our juils as are known in this community, and we cannot ascertain that a single individual of all the accused, is known to have been a regular attendant upon public worship, in any church! And by pushing our inquiries a little farther we learn that a case is scarcely recollected by any one where a person who regarded the Sabbath and accustomed himself to attend regularly upon some place of public worship, has been arrested and convicted of crime. The inference to be drawn from these facts is worthy the highest consideration. There is a moral good, a chastening influence, produced by the devotions of the Sabbath, which is almost indispensable in the sustaining of man in conscious rectitude and unswerving integrity.

[Troy Budget]

Feature Relative to the causes which produced by the devotions of the Sabbath, which is almost indispensable in the sustaining of a man in conscious rectitude and unswerving integrity.

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Feature Relative to the cause which produced by the devotions of the Sabbath, which is almost indispensable in the sustaining of a man in conscious rectitude and unswerving integrity.

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Feature Relative to the cause which produced by the devotions of the substaining of a man in conscious rectitude and unswerving integrity.

[It is not our purpose at this time to go into any section of the work is the important and extensive plan which the author substaination of the work is the important and extensive plan which the author and that has been appended to this chitical of the work. From none is familiated of the work is the indexion of January, 1835, pu ause of the increase of crime? Greater efforts

EXTENSIVE PLEASURE TRIP.—It is in contemplation Joppa, and Athens, which vessel shall remain about a fortnight or three weeks convenient to those ports, for the accommodation of such passengers as may offer in Belfast, Liverpool, Dublin, Gravesend, Brest, Lisbon, Cadis, Gibralter, Malta and other places where she may touch for a few hours upon her voyage out and home. Economy and convenience being thus united, learned and carious persons may visit various interesting parts of the three old continents in a very little more than two months time. They may pluck the orange, olive, grape, and fig in full perfection; examine the rocky fortress of Gibraltar, the statue, pillar, pyramid, and mosque. They may bathe in the Jordon and the Nile, kneel with the Greek and Catholic at the tomb of their Redeemer; or join the Hebrew patriots who reside near Sion, and keep the harvest feasts beneath the branches of the willow and the palm. Supplies of coals should of course, precede the steamer to some intervening ports.

[Greenock Advertiser.

CLOTH BUTTONS.—We are informed that 15,000 gross of buttons are made every week within 10 or 12 miles of Northampton, for which the females who do the sewing, are paid between 1500 and 2000 dollars—in goods. Housework is going out of fashion, except where mothers have strength to perform it. The farmers 10 or 25 miles from Northampton find as much difficulty in getting a girl to do the work in their families as the people of Northampton.

[Hampshire Gaz.

Northampton.

A good method of punishing the lazy, is described in the following paragraph from Elliot's travels in the north of Europe, while in Hamburgh: "They are suspended in a basket over a table in the house of correction, while the rest of the immates are at dinner; and to be detained in that position tantalised by the savory finnes till night; by which time it is presumed that they have acquired sufficient experience to induce them to work the following day."

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

It is the "Address to the young mue the constant to meant in the following of Character" especially should be made the constant of wallable improvement. The edition published by James Loring is recommended by its convenient size, handsome typography and moderate price.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Prew & RABCOCK, 177 Washington street, have opened their fall stock of seasonable Goods—comprising a general variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Festings, Flauncts, Blanksics, 3-4 and 6-4 Meritors—Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Linen Diagness and Crash—Also, constantly on hand, every variety of Cotton Goods, from the Lowell, Waitham, Daver and Peterborough Factories.

The Young Lady's Sunday Book: A prevence and Self-Government. By the Author of the Foung Man's Own Book.

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MEMOIR OF MRS. MALCOM; A Brief stemor of the intermediate Malcom, of Boston.
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DR. SKINNER'S SERMON on the Preaching of the Cross.
ELLIS POLYMESIAN RESEARCHES; Vols. H. & IV.
For Sale by WILLIAM PERCE, § Cornbit. Oct. 23.

Friendship's Gift.

Friendship's Gill.

Friendship's Gill, hereby give notice, that it cannot be made ready for sale this list, but is put off till another year. We shall issue in a few weeks two most beautiful little books for Christmas and New Year's presents, of a more juvenile tharacter. LILLY, WAIT & CO. Oct. 23.

Schools, &c. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, arranged in conformity with its organization. Translated from the French, with notes and additions by H. McMurric, M. D. In a vols, with places. Cooper's now Novel-The Herdsman, or the Abbaye des Vigerons. By the author of the Sp., Bravo, & Traits and Stories of the First Peasantey. In 2 vols. First Series. Received by LiLLY, WAIT & CO., 121 Washington street.

People's Magazine. No. 18.—Contents.—Abbotsford
Panular Information on Science, No. 3—Attraction—Air Popular Information on Science, No. 3-Attraction-Air and Exercise—the Trumpeter Bird—the Bnobad Tree—Planting Railwaya—Monkey's Bread—On the Utility of the Remarks and Observations of Mechanics and Manufectures, &c. Just pub-lished. A New Theory of Terrestrini Magnetism. By Samuel L. Met-

calf.
The Traveller's Guide through the Middle and Northern States.
Fifth edition, enlarged and improved. Just received by LILLV,
WAIT & CO., 121 Washington street.
Oct. 23.

New Book for Academies.

New Book for Academies.

A BERCROMBIE'S Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, and the Investigation of Truth. With additions and explanations to adapt the work to the use of schools and scademies. By Jucob Abbut. Just received and for sale by JAMES LOHING, No. 132 Washington street. To this edition Mr. Abbut has added an analysis of every page in the margin, sometimes given in questions, and sometimes in topics or titles, which can easily be put by the teacher into the form of questions if he pleases, or what will perhaps to better, they can at the rectificion, be given to the pupil as topics, on which he is to state in authennee the entitients of the unifor. Oct. 16.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS,

H. O. RANDALL, H. H. GRIFFEN, J. G. HOYF.

THE EASY PRIMER, containing Children's First Lessons in

use of Schools, by E. Davis, A. M. Principal of the Westfield Academy.

"It is a simple and clear development of the first principles of Arithmetic. I regard it as a peculiar excellence of this work, that it embodies in an interesting mawner so much of valuable lects. While many works of this kird lead the youthful mind to connect useless associations with the operations in study, this connect useless associations with the operations in study, this will arrest and interess the attention, and increase the works of the principal of the principal

Mopkins Academy.

Highly recommended also by the Springfield School Committee,
THE GRAMMATICAL AS-ISTANT, containing definitions
in Etymology, Rules of Syntax and Selections for Parsing, Secout Edition Revised and Enlarged, By S. R. Hall, Author of
'Lectures on School Keeping,' and Principal of the Seminary for
Teachers, Andover.

Oct. 23.

New Edition of Dr. Sprague on Revivals.

THIS Day Published by D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Bron way, New-York, for sale by all the principal bookseller LECTURES ON REVIVALS OF RELIGION, by Willia B. Sprange, D. D. Pastor of the 2d Prechyterian Church in All

way, New-York, for sale by all the principal booksellers, LECTIRES ON REVIVALS OF RELIGION, by William B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the 2d Predysterian Church in Alban, with an Introductory Essays by Leonard Woods, D. B.; also, an Appendix, consisting of Letters from the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Wayland, Dans, Miller, Hyde, Hawes, McDowell, Porter, Payson, Prendix, Neill, Milletoler, Davis, Lord, Humphrey, Day, Green, Waddel, Griffin, Bishop, Millywine, DeWitt, Tucker and Coffin. I vol. 12mo. cloth, price 81.

Extract from Dr. Samole IL. Miller's Letters to Presbyterians on the state of the Church.

'Those of you, me the state of the church. In the same of the salgest of the Church.

Strong of you, Mr. Sprague, of Alban, and the salgest of 'Revivals' by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Alban, and the salgest of the Yes-byterian in the United States—have no doubt been impressed not only by the past and bunineous views given of the solpect before us, by that excellent writer himself; but also by the remarkable unanimity of opinion on the subject, expressed in the Appendix to his work, by a long list of entiment ministers, of different Christian denominations; most of them distinguished for their views.

Three additional letters have been appended to this edition, check from their high popularity, will add greatly to the repu-

Foster's Decision of Character.

The Editor of the Portland Christian Mirror thus notices this standard work.

"It is more than twenty years since the name of John Foster was known in this country; and it has ever since been regarded with profound respect.—The first of his works, which ever had any general circulation among us, was his Essays on the following subjects: On a man's vertice Memoirs of himself. On defection of the standard products of the following subjects: On a man's vertice Memoirs of himself. On defection of the country of the

Byfield School for Young Ladies.

families in the vicinity, \$1,75 a week N. CLEAVELAND, P. PERLEY, Committee.

Reference may be made to Hon. Somuel Hisbard, Rev. I. Barbour, Alfred Pike, Eq. of Hoston—to Missee Great and on in Ipswich, or to Jeremish Colman, Esq. of Newberrynes, Sw. Oct. .

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AMES LORING, No. 132 Was Mostcat. Cyclorepia, embrationary; in which the theory and ly developed and illustrated by contain at a small expense, all the to be demanded by a large class in the commiss interested in the subje

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Our Teachers' Association were unanimous in swarding to the Child's Guide the preference over any single reading book in use for children. I have seen more that I think is equally valuable. My opinion of its value has increased with its use.

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HIE SUBSCRIBERS have this week received.

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We have also been appointed Agents for Bagstive Bible, (Andrus & Judi's edition) quarto. This may be pronounced the best quarter Bible hing into view the clearness of the type, qualit

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Thomas A. Davis,
Importer of Watches, No. 1, Washington at AND SILVER WATCHES, which will be sold and retail, at fair prices.

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DEAD BAGS.—Just opened, a supply of Bead Bag most modern pattern, and for sale at Wat. M. WE No. 195. Washington street.——Also, for sale a good so of JEWELRY and Fancy Goods.

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Vol. XVIII-No.

RELIGIO

Miscella ETERNITY REA

lected for the Boston Recordized: or A Guide to the The PHILIP. Published by Perloughts of Eternity a Mea HOUGHTS OF ETERNITY A MEA As life involves thought, and eternity of acting, is a solem to the improved, both in charaging thus:—"I must think ernal train of my usual thoughteen the improved that in charal train of my usual thoughteen the improved that it is not eternal reign of my present ease me? I must act forever burse of my habitual conductives bear reflection?"

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or eternally covetous, or et state of being which must be state of being which mostly we even to the victims of the endent of all the light shed a e gospel, immortality itself lights upon our personal

We see, at a glance, that a serrity would impose and eo self-control, or self-examin ether like. We feel instinumpers and tendencies, if a ould require great and immer they were confronted from aims of Heaven. Every as ams of Heaven. Every as full of selemn protests aga ith the flesh and the world, complary cannot but see cle-at they are not altogether to as" which, as heirs of imme

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"Lusts of the There are, however, "lust slusts of the flesh; and the s lusts of the flesh; and the reat bulk of our spare time f lag of earthly things, is one. The desire to have things rig the conscience, without the treight, is another. Impatience hird. Drawing in, or che bought which lead direct to a Prayer and Et

PRAYER AND E.

He will pray most in secret re, whose closet is, as it we be eaven of heavens, partitioned the God, and whose times of days portions of eternity, seed, that the family altar she he eternal throne; there to be ing formal and dull in domestic.

DEPARTED FRIENDS A
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that heaven comes before us,
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are lest this ardent love to the DEPARTED FRIENDS

ETERNITY AND THE HO We cannot force such glit pproach of death forces upo mand that entire and intense in the house of God, which ment the mourning begins, out effort, and even without selves absorbed with eterna-ture of one spirit into the inv for a time, this world, in all soul cannot throne of God, even if borne the thoughts and feelings of realization of meeting God.

The House of Mourning a When we come from such rrament after it, this absorb immortality, although soften the interval, is yet so vital as that sacrament much of the Deep thoughts of our own d sweetest recollections of the communicate for eternity, mity about the sanctuary, at Our sympathising friends well as the weight, that is of not their sense of our loss alfully harmonizes their looks when they meet us for the from the house of mournin. That holy and solemn awe their manner towards us, it They feel that we have be world, that any thing not so kind to our seriousness a know that we went so far dealers. THE HOUSE OF MOURNING A know that we went so far d of Jordan," with the spirit through them, that they loc the cold and dark waters

A SACRAMENT
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"Forever wire There is no idea of heaver the fondest of them, a seeing and being with the sweetest in the form of jet or owns at his feet together high natural love may sweit will be to swell higher a loved vs., and washed vs. in forever." Thus, hus banchildren, will especially fee the throne; and, just in proceedings, will be the attenthe love, it will concentrator them!

It appears that a portion tablishment are determined ment of the British Governer with the peasanter for the ecounty of Wicklow one recommenced the crasade.